

Historic life deep-freeze

Ecstatic welcome in Israel for Shcharansky

Dissident goes free in swap on icy bridge

Anatoly Shcharansky walked to freedom across the icy Glienicke bridge in Berlin yesterday as part of a complicated exchange of nine prisoners between East and West.

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

On his peace mission. That was in 1977, just after Mr Shcharansky began his prison sentence.

But amid all the festivities there was a real sadness, summed up in the message from President Herzog: "Many of his fellows in the battle for human rights are still in the Soviet Union."

Standing proudly beside her husband, Mrs Shcharansky had not seen him for 12 years. She left Israel the day after their wedding, with official promises that he would be allowed to follow her out of the Soviet Union soon afterwards.

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Protected from the icy wind by a fur hat, Anatoly Shcharansky walks to freedom across the Glienicke bridge with the US Ambassador to Bonn, Mr Richard Burt.

Out from the cold under a pale sun

From Frank Johnson, Berlin

Mr Anatoly Shcharansky got out of a yellow minibus at East Germany's end of the Glienicke bridge.

The appropriate ingredients for an East-West prisoner exchange were all around him. There was the giant iron bridge, spanning a frozen lake and linking East Germany with West Berlin.

On the first occasion that this remote place was used for this purpose, in 1962, the U2 pilot Gary Powers and the Soviet "master spy" Rudolf Abel walked towards each other from opposite ends of the bridge, did not look at each other when they passed in the middle, got into cars, and were driven away to obscurity.

According to Professor Irwin Cotler, the Canadian human rights lawyer who represents Mr Shcharansky, the release probably was allowed because the SOS campaign was becoming an embarrassment to the Kremlin.

Teacher union sets terms to join pay talks

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

The biggest teachers' union said yesterday it would take part in long-term talks on teachers' pay if a provisional Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) deal is ratified later this month.

The National Union of Teachers (NUT) opposes the 1985 settlement reached at Acas last month. For the past year it has boycotted talks on a restructuring package, which includes a definition of teachers' duties and appraisal of performance.

It has opposed any kind of trade-off between conditions of service and pay. But it has now changed its mind. Mr Gordon Green, its president, said: "The NUT will have to take part in the Acas long-term talks because we will have to represent the majority of teachers who reject the pay element."

There was some doubt yesterday, however, about whether it would be allowed to take part. Mr Stephen Rouse, speaking for the local authority employers, said the NUT was not a party to the Acas deal and could not simply declare it was walking into talks.

"Can the NUT come in if they are not going to subscribe to the whole agreement?" he asked. The deal specifies that immediate steps should be taken to stop all industrial action and return to normal work.

"It is a serious question whether the parties to the Acas agreement would accept the participation of the NUT unless they subscribe to the whole agreement."

He also questioned whether it was desirable to have the NUT present. "They attend things they disagree with in order to gain information to attack them," he said.

The pay element of the Acas deal is an offer of 6.9 per cent, rising to 8.5 per cent by the end of March. The rest of the settlement commits the teacher unions to talks on conditions and a new salary

structure, under the supervision of a panel of three wise men.

If the NUT was to continue to boycott such talks, it would be leaving the five smaller teaching unions to decide what comprises the teachers' job and salary structure.

The local authority employers must be hoping that by agreeing to a package aimed at solving the long-term problems of the profession, they will receive the £1.25 billion which the Government is promising for this purpose.

Although the NUT executive has not yet approved the union's new line, it is likely to do so. Mr Fred Jarvis, the union's general secretary, said: "Participation in the talks will be on the basis of fighting to the last ditch to save what we can on conditions of service and pay from an agreement to which we were not signatories."

The NUT is not prepared to agree to teachers' being required to do duties previously considered voluntary, such as cover for absent colleagues, attendance at parents' and staff meetings, and sports activities in exchange for desirable pay restructuring. This is because it would lose a valuable industrial relations weapon for probably temporary financial gain.

The second biggest teaching union, the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers is balloting on whether or not to accept the Acas deal.

Nearly 150,000 children will miss lessons today as Scottish teachers continue their strike campaign for an independent pay review.

About 8,000 members of the Educational Institute of Scotland will be involved in industrial action affecting 450 schools. The main areas hit will be Glasgow and Edinburgh.

Tomorrow



Four-wheeled work-horse

Backbone of the services, work-horse for the farmer and pride of the "green welly" brigade, the Land Rover has been a British success story for almost 40 years.

Into Orbis

The international flying eye doctors

Between the wars

Vera Brittain's Diary of the Thirties reviewed

Promotion hope

Manager Ken Brown on Norwich City's bid for the first division

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio daily competition prize of £2,000 was won yesterday by Mrs N Tappenden of Barking, Essex. Portfolio list, page 22; how to play, information service, back page.

Iran seeks to end aid for Iraq

Iran, whose troops are clinging to positions on the Iraqi west bank of the Shatt al-Arab river, has demanded that the Gulf states abandon their support for Iraq.

Escape route

The Liberian Government is prepared to offer political asylum to the ousted President of Haiti, Jean-Claude Duvalier, who is staying in the French Alps, according to news agency reports in Paris last night.

Bowing out

Israel's Attorney-General, Mr Yitzhak Zamir, who has clashed frequently with right-wing politicians and Israeli settlers in occupied Arab territories, resigned last night after 7½ years in the post.

Perhaps South Africa doesn't need to be LIKED...

Friends again

Britain and Nigeria are to resume full diplomatic ties after 20 months of strained relations following the London kidnap attempt on Mr Umaru Dikko.

Pound rises

The pound rose more than 30 points against the dollar, to \$1.4115, despite renewed pressure on oil prices.

Anfield fencing

Liverpool Football Club will erect barriers to keep spectators clear of coaches carrying visiting players and officials to Anfield, following the attack by brick and spray aerosol on the Manchester United coach and players on Sunday.

Table with 2 columns: Home News, Overseas, Arts, Bridge, Church, Court, Crosswords, Daily, Fresh, Features, Law Report, Leaders, Letters, Obituary, Parliament, Property, Sale Room, Science, Soap, Sports, Theatre, TV & Radio, Weather, Wills

Stockton in surprise defeat for Shops' Bill

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

Lord Stockton, the former Prime Minister, yesterday helped inflict an embarrassing defeat for the Government's Sunday trading legislation.

He voted in favour of an amendment to the Shop's Bill, proposing the retention of certain protective rights for Sunday workers, which was passed by 121 votes to 120.

Lord Stockton did not speak during the Lords debate on the amendment, proposed by Lord Denning, former Master of the Rolls.

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Secret stakes in Westland

By Patricia Wheatcroft

Substantial secret shareholdings have been built up in Westland, the helicopter company, the Stock Exchange disclosed yesterday on the eve of the shareholders' meeting in London to decide the future of their company.

Three Swiss banks, acting for anonymous clients, now own a major chunk of the business.

The Stock Exchange also issued a strong reminder to Westland shareholders of the rule which prohibits people who, directly or indirectly, hold more than 10 per cent of a company's shares from voting on matters in which

they have an interest. Coming ahead of today's crucial vote on the board's proposed link with Sikorsky of the United States and Fiat, this was a clear warning to these big new shareholders that the Stock Exchange will be watching out for any breach of the rule.

After the furious stock market activity of the last few weeks, Westland shares are concentrated in remarkably few hands. As the supporters of the Sikorsky deal, and their opponents who favour the alternative European consortium plan for the company, have struggled to buy shares and the votes that go

Reagan accepts the return of Marcos

President Reagan has seemingly endorsed the return to office of President Marcos of the Philippines (Michael Binyon writes).

After meeting Senator Richard Lugar, head of the US observer team at the election, Mr Reagan told The Washington Post that the evidence of fraud was not such that "you could really keep on pointing the finger".

Mr Reagan has received sharp criticism on his apparent backing of Mr Marcos and last night the US press and many Democrats branded the election a fraud and

called for vigorous action against Mr Marcos, including an immediate cut in US aid.

MANILA: Mrs Corazon Aquino, President Marcos's opponent, last night rejected a call by him to join a Council of State as the cliff-hanger election remained unresolved (David Watts writes).

The national parliament began to examine election returns after six hours' frontation on the House floor as to their handling.

Aquino camp shocked, page 7

Doctors overturn ruling on the Pill

By Nicholas Timmins and Patricia Clough

Girls aged under 16 who go to see their family doctor over contraception or abortion yesterday lost their right to complete confidentiality from their doctors.

The General Medical Council changed its rules so that if a doctor does not consider the girl to be sufficiently mature to understand all the issues involved, then he may tell the patient's parents about the consultation.

Mrs Victoria Gillick, Roman Catholic campaigner against contraceptive counselling for under 16's without parental consent, said the decision of the GMC's recommendations was "marvellous".

"It will give parents an enormous sign of relief that their own GPs and the GPs in the clinics are not obliged to keep silent. "They will be contacted if by turning a child away the doctor would be putting her at risk."

breached the confidentiality of a patient under 16 in matters of contraception would have laid himself open to disciplinary action by the council unless he could justify his action by exceptional circumstances.

Sir John Walton, president of the GMC, said yesterday the council had taken its new position on legal advice. He hoped that in the great majority of most cases doctors would still preserve confidentiality. He conceded, however, that it was likely that some girls would not now go to the doctor, for fear that their confidences would not be maintained.

Then, the GMC's ruling was that any doctor who



# Benn attacks Kinnock for 'abandoning true socialist policies'

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr Tony Benn yesterday criticized Mr Neil Kinnock's leadership of the Labour Party, claiming that he was moving it towards a coalitionist position at the expense of true socialist policies.

He added that the "struggle for justice" would have to be moved outside Parliament. His speech came two days after Mr Kinnock, in a television interview, welcomed a comparison of himself with Franklin Roosevelt, the former American President and the politics of the "New Deal", and in so doing outraged many on the left of his party.

Derbyshire, and he later denied in a BBC interview that he had made a personal attack on anybody. His target, however, was unmistakable. He said that anyone listening carefully to the speeches by "some leading parliamentarians of all parties" would have been struck at the similarity of their analyses.

## Labour challenge on Militant candidate

Bradford North constituency Labour Party is to challenge the right of the national executive of the Labour Party to question the suitability of Mr Pat Wall, a supporter of Militant, as a candidate for the next general election.

He said the decision by the NEC organization sub-committee to defer any recommendation was being interpreted in Bradford as an attempt to assess whether Mr Wall was a suitable candidate.

He added: "All are expressing admiration for the models of capitalism found in other countries, from Roosevelt's America in the days of the new deal to modern Japan, where a harsh market economy has been transplanted on to the old feudalism."

## The Westland helicopter affair Bristow offer on evidence

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

Mr Alan Bristow, the helicopter millionaire, has formally offered to give evidence to the Commons Select Committee on Defence which is investigating the Westland affair.

Mr Bristow said yesterday he was taking legal advice on an alleged defamatory statement and "attacks on my integrity".

Chief executive, chairman or given "whatever job I wanted". Mr Bristow said Mr Faure telephoned him at 7.30pm the same night to confirm the offer made at Claridge's.

The unprompted offer was considered briefly by the all-party committee during a private session yesterday. It will postpone responding to Mr Bristow until next week.

The defamatory action comes after media comments by Sir Gordon last week after a meeting in Claridge's Hotel, London, at which Mr Bristow claims he was offered a place on the Westland board in exchange for his Westland shares.

Mr Bristow released yesterday more details of the meeting with Sir Gordon, Sir John and Mr Hubert Faure, senior executive vice-president of United Technologies Corporation, the Sikorsky parent company.

## Labour in 5-point poll lead

Labour has taken a five-point lead ahead of the Alliance, with the Conservatives trailing 12 points behind, in a poll of four key marginal seats for the BBC television programme, *Newsnight*.

## Cuckney sorry for transcript 'error'

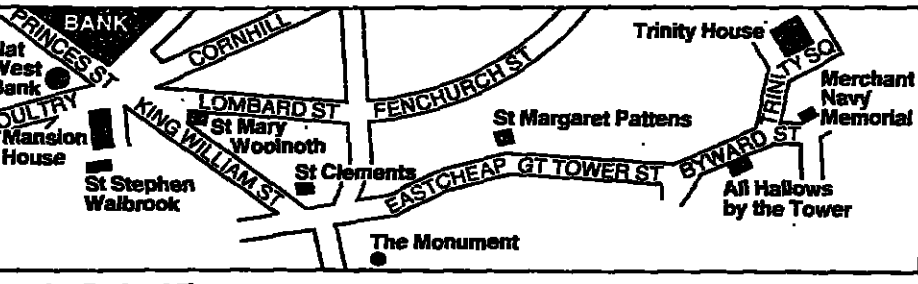
By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

A Conservative MP who was wrongly threatened with a libel writ by Westland received an unreserved apology yesterday from Sir John Cuckney, the company's chairman.

## Underground rumblings spark fear over vaults

By Stephen Goodwin

Fears about the security of bank strong rooms and shaky church foundations have united City institutions and the Bishop of London in opposition to the planned Tube extension for the docklands railway.



The Commonwealth War Graves Commission is objecting to the removal of memorials opposite the Tower of London to 50,000 Merchant Navy dead and the Corporation of London is concerned about the "disastrous consequences" the scheme could have on the structure of Mansion House.

London Regional Transport is seeking approval for the extension through a private parliamentary Bill, but opposition from City and church is formidable. LRT is to negotiate with the 20 petitioners and no debate on the Bill can be expected for some time.

The West German navy already operates 12 Lynx helicopters, as well as 22 Westland Sea King helicopters.

At the other end of the line, there is also bitter opposition to LRT's plans for Tower Hill. Trinity House regards the takeover of Trinity Square Gardens, the site of the Tower Hill scaffold and of the Merchant Navy memorials, for work on station facilities as "desecration".

## Hammond to obey TUC on Wapping

By Michael Horsnell



Mr Hammond announcing his union's decision.

Leaders of the electricians' union, whose members are helping to produce News International's four national newspapers, decided unanimously yesterday to abide by conditions set last week by the TUC which found the union guilty of conduct detrimental to the union movement.

The decision, after a two-and-a-half-hour scheduled meeting of the EETPU executive, means that the union has averted suspension from the TUC.

But the carefully-drafted TUC directive by which the electricians have voted to abide means that the 170 EETPU members working at News International's new Wapping plant will be able to carry on producing *The Times*, *The Sunday Times*, *The Sun* and *The News of the World*.

The TUC, which found the union guilty of five out of seven charges from the traditional print unions, alleging that the electricians had taken their jobs, told the EETPU:

- Not to assist further in staff recruitment for NI at its Wapping and Glasgow plants;
- Not to recruit NI employees who are not trades unionists or members of another union;
- To inform members at the plants that they are doing work normally done by print union members;
- Not to enter into agreement with NI without the agreement of the print unions;
- Not to enter into unilateral negotiations with NI where other unions would be deprived of existing recognition.

Mr Eric Hammond, the union's general secretary, said after the executive's meeting: "We have decided to give the undertaking required by the TUC."

There is no implication as far as Wapping is concerned. There is a requirement for us to let these members there know of the situation in the terms which the TUC gave, and we will do it."

## Tax 'could drop' with dole queue

By Stephen Goodwin

If the unemployed were in work and the Treasury saved the cost of their enforced idleness, income tax could be cut from 30p to 12p in the pound, Mr Roy Hattersley, the shadow Chancellor, said yesterday.

Speaking on the eve of today's debate on the economy and unemployment, Mr Hattersley asked if it had never struck the Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, that the prudent policy was to put Britain back to work.

Mr Hattersley bases his reduction in taxation on government figures from which it is calculated that every unemployed man or woman costs the country £5,300 to £7,000 a year in benefits and loss of taxes. The total cost is put at between £21.5 billion and £24 billion a year with a further £30 billion lost to the nation from reduced output.

## Farmers 'must change' Thatcher warning on food surplus

By Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent

Mrs Margaret Thatcher put farmers on notice last night that Britain's record £1,400 million food mountain had to be cut.

But, in an attempt to placate the powerful agricultural lobby, she told the National Farmers' Union annual dinner in London: "We do not believe that Europe should cut surpluses by penalizing the very efficiency which you have so successfully achieved over the years."

Ministers are acutely conscious of the threat that common agricultural policy costs pose to Community budget discipline, but in anticipation of tough-talking reform, the Prime Minister was anxious to reassure the farmers that drastic and precipitate action would not be sanctioned.

## Youth training in Forces to be extended

By Richard Ford

Despite the very limited success of the Armed Forces Youth Training Scheme, the Ministry of Defence is to extend it from one year to two, in line with the civilian Youth Training Scheme.

When the Armed Forces scheme was launched in 1983, it was hoped that 5,200 places a year could be offered to school-leavers, who would spend a year in uniform, receiving training in skills which would help them to get civilian jobs.

However, since then there have been only about 9,000 applicants, of whom nearly 2,700 met the Services' standards and were accepted.

## Police will get extra £52m for crime fight

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Another £52 million is to be spent by the Government in 1986-87 to provide up to 2,000 extra police officers and increase the capabilities of the force.

The aim is to bring forces up to strength in the fight against drug trafficking, terrorism and dealing with public disorder.

The Home Office is to provide an extra £30 million for the 43 forces in England and Wales and £22 million will come in a block grant from the Department of the Environment.

Though the Government wants the money to go on the police, the actual amount to be spent will depend on local authorities.

Among the metropolitan authorities the increase will vary from £1.1 million for Northumbria to £3.2 million for Greater Manchester.

An extra £17.9 million will be available for the Metropolitan Police from central government, which will transfer some of the financial burden from the ratepayers.

Among the non-metropolitan counties, Essex will benefit most with £1.2 million more government money.

In reply to a parliamentary question, Mr Douglas Hurd, Home Secretary, said that the balance of spending on the police was now tipped towards the Government.

"In view of the increasing demands on the police service, particularly the need to counter drug abuse, public disorder and terrorism, I intend to increase the proportion of police expenditure met by central government through police grant from 50 per cent to 51 per cent in 1986-87."

Under the block grant system, the Department of the Environment's grant should ensure that all police authorities received an increase in grant and that there was no loss for other authorities.

The Government is backing the idea of reduced insurance premiums for householders who cut burglary risk by better security.

Mr Giles Shaw, Minister of State, Home Office, said yesterday that one insurance company was already examining reductions. The Association of British Insurers was also intending to experiment.

Neighbourhood watch could also be a sensible way of reducing risk, he said.

Mr Shaw was launching one of the largest crime prevention campaigns to be held in this country. It will cost £1.7 million and cover the whole of the north of England, the Midlands, London and the Home Counties.

Thirty-five police forces will be supporting the six-week campaign against domestic burglary and car theft.

## Guidelines for MPs' immigrant appeals

MPs who wish to dispute a decision to send home an immigrant denied entry to Britain will have 10 days to make a written appeal to the Government, under new guidelines announced yesterday by Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary.

MPs were accused by a Home Office minister last year of using their influence to enable people to enter Britain who had no right to do so.

"The statutory power to admit a person to this country is vested in the immigration officer, not the minister," Mr Hurd said. "When, therefore, a person refused entry has no right of appeal in this country, the minister will not normally intervene to overturn the decision of an immigration officer unless there is new and compelling evidence."

An MP has the right to ask for a summary of a case from the immigration service and then to decide whether there are legal grounds for taking up the case with the Home Office. If he decides that he wishes to make a written appeal, action to remove the passenger will be deferred for 10 working days.

Since 1980 the number of interventions by MP in such cases has risen from 1,000 a year to about 4,500 in 1985.

## Bravery rewarded

Sergeant David McEwan of Kings Lynn has been awarded the Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct for saving the life of a Royal Auxiliary Air Force recruit.

Less than four seconds before a live hand grenade lying at his feet was about to explode, Sergeant McEwan, aged 44, hurried the recruit behind a wall and stood between him and the grenade as it blew up.

## Two die in fire as alarm fails

Two elderly women died in a fire after trying to raise the alarm with a 999 call. A coughing woman with a faint voice said there was a fire at High Street, Bournemouth, Isle of Wight, but the fire brigade was not able to find it.

They were then directed to Old Garth House, where they found the two women and the telephone off the hook. The victims were Mrs Gladys McKinnon, aged 76, and Mrs Frances Brookes, aged 74.

## Bringing the house down

Two pensioners were stunned yesterday after learning that their new £79,000 retirement home may have to be demolished.

Mr Horace Nicholls and his wife, Joyce, have been told that the house in Torquay, Devon, was built 17 inches higher than permitted, and the local council has served an enforcement notice ordering the builder to lower it. That will almost certainly mean demolition.

## MPs quiz

The number of questions asked in the House of Commons has risen by half since 1980, a Commons reply disclosed yesterday.

Last session 14,800 oral questions and 31,523 written questions were dealt with, compared with 8,175 and 22,688 in 1980-81. So far this session the increase appears to be continuing.

## Driving ban

Driving lessons being offered to motorists involved in accidents as an alternative to prosecution by Nottinghamshire Police have been criticized by professional instructors who say the police are not legally qualified to teach.

## Court remand

Sulikhani Singh Surai, aged 39, of Waterlades, Northfleet, Kent, accused of conspiring to murder three other Sikhs, was remanded in custody until tomorrow by magistrates at Lambeth, south London, yesterday.

## Cash barrier

Hamilton District Council in Lanarkshire is refusing to give loans to council employees to buy Japanese cars, although it will still lend money for the purchase of British and European vehicles.

## Whisky galore

Thousands of bottles of Johnnie Walker whisky were strewn across the M4 yesterday after a lorry crashed near Chippenham, Wiltshire.

## Unionists to ask for suspension of accord

By Richard Ford

Unionist leaders will meet the Prime Minister in two weeks' time demanding that the Anglo-Irish agreement should be suspended while all-party talks on devolution are held.

They will warn Mrs Margaret Thatcher that if she insists on implementing the accord with Dublin, Unionists will begin a total "withdrawal of consent" to be governed.

The working party planning Unionist opposition to the accord met last week at a hotel near Larne, Co Antrim.

One leading Official Unionist MP has written to the Department of the Environment informing it that he has not renewed his road fund licence and others predict that a rent and rates strike may form part of a

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# Britain has world's worst state schools, managers are told

The headmaster of a leading public school accused Britain yesterday of having the worst state-maintained education in the developed world.

Dr John Rae, head of Westminster School, told a one-day "Industry Year" conference of the British Institute of Management that the system forced children to specialize too early. It also failed to recognize the importance of continuing teaching of mathematics and modern languages.

"I think we have in this country one of, or possibly the worst publicly-maintained education system of any developed country in the world", he said.

Dr Rae, who is soon to leave his post at Westminster described the situation as "critical". He said: "We need a government or central authority to take the education system by the scruff of the neck."

Dr Rae quoted comparative figures and suggested that in the United Kingdom relatively few children stayed on at school after the age of 16 because the system had "so little to offer".

In Japan, he said, 95 per cent of children stayed on beyond the official leaving age of 15 and in the United States the figure was 90 per cent, while in the United Kingdom only 22 per cent of

children continued their education after the age of 16. "Most frightening of all", he added, children in countries such as Japan continued with a broad curriculum until they reached 18, while in Britain children were forced to specialize in just a few subjects.

Up to 85,000 more teachers are needed if schools are to cope adequately with disruptive children and those with special learning difficulties, the Commons Select Committee on Education was told yesterday (Stephen Goodwin, of our Political Staff, writes).

The "impossible task" of making progress in mixed ability classes of 30 or more and containing children with psychological or physical difficulties was described to the committee by the National Council for Special Education.

The council's general philosophy is that children with special needs should be taught within ordinary classes, but Mr John Garrett, its general secretary, told the committee that in a full class of children with a wide range of abilities, backgrounds and personalities, those with special needs could not receive the necessary help.

If more children with special needs were to be integrated in mainstream pri-

mary schools and given effective education there would need to be more teachers and other adults working together in classes working at present one teacher struggled to meet the needs of all, Mr Garrett said.

The select committee is investigating achievement in primary schools. The council, an educational charity with more than 5,000 members, estimates that 18 per cent of pupils have learning difficulties or other problems.

Mr Harry Greenway, Conservative MP for Ealing North, who is a former teacher, suggested that an extra 85,000 teachers would be needed to meet the council's objectives in all the country's schools.

A worsening shortage of physics teachers in secondary schools is affecting Britain's economic prospects, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, was told yesterday (Our Education Correspondent writes).

An estimated 600 posts are vacant and a further 1,000 vacancies are hidden because non-physicists are being used to teach physics.

"Physics is fundamental to the nation's wealth-producing industries in both the short and long term", Sir Alec Morrison, president of the Institute of Physics, said in a letter to Sir Keith.



The Duchess of Kent, who flew to Ulster yesterday for a two-day visit, receiving a bouquet from Rhonda McKee, aged five, at a factory in Larne, Co Antrim. The Duchess gave one of the flowers to the child.

## Cashless shopping Terminal time for cheques

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

Cheque books will be on their way out by the end of the decade and within 10 years three-quarters of the banking public will be using electronic terminals for all their withdrawals.

These conclusions, in a study by the management consultants Arthur Andersen, show that banking customers in Britain and continental Europe have accepted the electronic tellers—automated teller machines—very easily.

The electronic banking services represent the beginning of a consumer electronic revolution which will cover all areas of banking and personal finance. The study adds that there will also be a big expansion in the number of electronic terminals at the checkouts of supermarkets and high street retailers—called point of sale terminals.

According to the study, within 10 years more than half of banking customers will be making their purchases at checkouts using electronic terminals.

Home banking will flourish, where transactions can be made via the television, and will be used by one in four banking customers with personal accounts.

All banking cashiers, even in the most modest bank, will be using electronic terminals.

The cost of processing a cheque, now about 50p, has spurred the banks into electronics. Many banks have given their customers an incentive to use the electronic machines by either not charging for withdrawals or charging less than for processing a conventional cheque.

The *Decade of Change—European Banking—The Next Ten Years* (Laffery Publications, 2 Pear Tree Court, London EC1; £245).

The Wilmslow Card, the first credit card in the country to be operated by a town, is growing in popularity by the week, according to its operators.

They say the card, used in

Wilmslow, Cheshire, has impressed a business consortium from Tunbridge Wells, which now plans to start its own.

Mr Paul Robinson, president of the Wilmslow Chamber of Trade and the board operating the card, said yesterday: "We wish them all the luck in the world; in fact, it all helps to give us more credibility."

The Cheshire team, which launched the card on September 15 last year, initially aimed at a target of 3,000 card carriers in an eight-mile catchment area of the town. The figure is now 5,000 and rising.

There is also a steady growth in the number of retailers entering the scheme, with a present figure of more than 100 out of 130 retail outlets.

Mr Robinson said: "Plans are being drawn up at the moment to introduce the card to more professional bodies."

## Drug needle plan in Aids battle

From Thomson Press, Science Correspondent Newcastle upon Tyne

A plan to give syringes to drug addicts in an attempt to limit the spread of Aids is being considered by the Department of Health and Social Security officials.

Medical experts are increasingly concerned about the spread of the acquired immune deficiency syndrome through contaminated needles shared by addicts.

In Edinburgh, 51 per cent of addicts tested for traces of the infection have been found positive, the highest figure in Britain.

Calls for syringes to be made more easily available to addicts were made yesterday at Britain's biggest conference on Aids, in Newcastle upon Tyne, sponsored by the Department of Health and Social Security.

Dr Donald Acheson, chief medical officer at the department, told the conference

## Whooping cough cases up

By Our Social Services Correspondent

The Department of Health again urged parents yesterday to ensure that their children are vaccinated against whooping cough as an epidemic of the disease took a new hold.

Official figures disclosed yesterday show that cases are once again running at more than 1,000 a week after a relative lull at Christmas.

A total of 4,669 children have contracted the disease since the start of the year and the epidemic threatens to be worse than the last big outbreak in 1981-82.

In that outbreak 75,000 children caught the disease, which can leave permanent lung and brain damage, and 13 children died. Five children have died in the present outbreak.

Doctors fear that this epidemic could be worse. Late last year cases were running at more than 1,000 a week at a period when, in the previous epidemic, only 600 to 700 a week were being recorded.

Only about two in every three children have been vaccinated and an estimated 1.5 million children aged under five are at risk.

Although the vaccine is thought to carry a small risk of brain damage, the department insists that with so many children unvaccinated the risks from the disease are clearly greater than the risk from the vaccine.

## Two-way mirrors in house

Lynda Swindell, a former social worker, had a system of two-way mirrors in the house where she had sexual intercourse with a boy aged 14, a court was told yesterday.

Miss Swindell, aged 29, secretly filmed young guests with a video camera as they undressed and took baths, it was alleged at Cardiff Crown Court.

The police were alerted after one startled lodger was surprised to see himself on screen as he played through one of the tapes by chance. Mr Stephen Hopkins, for the prosecution, said.

Miss Swindell, formerly employed by Gwent County Council social services, denies indecently assaulting the boy at her home in Wyndham Road, Canton, Cardiff, between January and the end of February last year.

The jury was warned that they might find the videos "offensive and disgusting" as they viewed them in court. Holed bored in a bathroom and bedroom wall had been disguised by mirror tiles, allowing a totally unobserved view into both rooms from another bedroom.

The jury was told Miss Swindell, now of Marytwill Lane, Caswell, Swansea, had invited the boy to the house offering £5 for weekend decorating so that he could clear a fine for burglary after a juvenile court appearance.

The case continues today.

## Delay over court plan criticized

By Frances Gibb Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Government's delay in publishing proposals for a family court were criticized yesterday by the new Family Courts Campaign which said that more confusion and stress would result for thousands of families and children going through the present court system.

A consultation paper from an interdepartmental committee of officials from the Lord Chancellor's Department and the Home Office is not expected until the end of March, although it was promised for the end of last year.

Yesterday, Mr Tony du Sautoy, coordinator of the Family Courts Campaign, which has the backing of more than 100 organizations, MPs, peers and academics, said he was greatly concerned about the delay.

"Thousands of families and their children are involved in divorce and other family disputes in the courts every year. Every additional delay puts off the time when they can be assured that such disputes will be heard in a simple, humane and civilized court system which will reduce the inevitable stress that such proceedings cause."

The delay was also criticized by MPs last week during the second reading debate of a private member's Bill aimed at tightening procedures for returning children in care to their homes in the wake of recent cases.

The interdepartmental review will look at how the family jurisdiction of the High Court, county courts and magistrates' courts could be amalgamated and will examine the extent to which juvenile jurisdiction could be included in a unified family court.

## UK falls behind on robots

The rate at which Britain is installing robots on manufacturing production lines is falling and the country is trailing behind its main competitors, principally the United States and West Germany.

The findings are disclosed in the latest annual review of the British Robot Association. The United Kingdom robot population was 3,017 last year, less than half the 8,800 robots in use in West Germany and just over 15 per cent of the 20,000 installed in the US.

Robot saturation in many areas of the car industry has been blamed for the slow-down, although there is little reason for the poor response in the electronics industry.

Despite limited opportunities, British robot manufacturers last year held 35 per cent of the home market

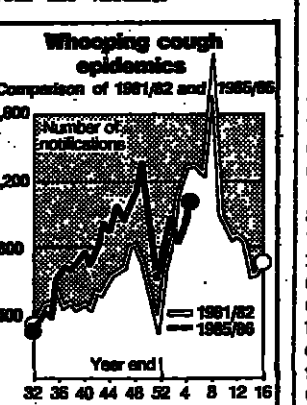
## Petrol tax warning

By Clifford Webb Motoring Correspondent

Motorists looking forward to petrol price cuts of up to 16p a gallon because of falling oil prices will be justifiably angry if the Chancellor of the Exchequer increases petrol tax in the next Budget, the Royal Automobile Club said yesterday.

Mr Arthur Large, chief executive of RAC motoring services, said: "Such a move would be unjust exploitation of motorists. They have been squeezed hard by excessive taxation for so many years and are now expecting substantial cuts in prices due to emerging competition between members of the Opec cartel and the oil companies."

The RAC is distributing leaflets urging motorists to enlist the help of their MPs in putting pressure on the Chancellor.



## Return to traditional white wedding

Quaint village customs, long forgotten by many modern brides, are being revived this year by couples planning a traditional white wedding, according to a survey of brides released yesterday.

"Nostalgic brides are searching the countryside for pretty customs to add an individualistic touch to their wedding", Miss Sandra Boler, editor of *Brides and Setting Up Home* magazine, said.

The survey of 800 couples planning to marry this year found that 95 per cent of brides still want a traditional church wedding. But the top priority for most couples aged under 25 is buying their own home. At least 60 per cent plan the wedding a year or more in advance and 79 per cent will move

into their own house or flat immediately after the honeymoon.

The thriving wedding industry amounted to £1,000 million last year, with an average traditional church wedding and hotel reception costing £2,750 to £3,000, Miss Boler said.

This year the same wedding will cost at least £250 to £300 more. More brides are choosing a helicopter or horse and carriage to whisk them away from the church and, for the first time, many couples are opting for a more adventurous honeymoon in locations such as the Caribbean and the Pacific.

"The tropical honeymoon hideaway has become the perfect contrast to an old-fashioned, romantic wedding. Some couples are buying complete paradise wedding packages as the ultimate getaway", Miss Boler said.

Recording the wedding on video, at a cost of up to £250, is a must with 49 per cent of brides. Long engagements have also returned, with 61 per cent saying they had been engaged for a year or more, and some couples admitting waiting for up to three years to get married so that they could live in their own home.

A total of 43 per cent of brides still prefer an April, May or June wedding, and will pay £250 or more for their wedding dress.

*Brides and Setting Up Home* Readership Survey 1985, *Brides and Setting Up Home* magazine (spring issue, £1.50).

## Whitehall comedy replaces Hitler

By Patricia Clough

Hitler has gone from the Royal Box, the tanks from the circle and the Gestapo from the lavatories.

Off has come the thick black paint and, after four years as a museum of war, London's Whitehall Theatre is being returned to all its elegant 1930s art deco glory.

The theatre, long known as the home of British farce, will reopen on March 5 with J. B. Priestley's *When We are Married*.

The building was bought for £500,000 and restored for another £500,000 by the Maybox theatre group, which recently acquired the Albery, Criterion, Piccadilly and Wyndham's theatres.

The managing director, Mr Ian Albery, a descendant of the Albery and Wyndham families, said yesterday that it will remain primarily as a theatre of comedy.

The stylish black and silver décor by the architect E. A. Stone has been restored as closely as possible to the original, although in midnight blue and silver. Stucco lotus flower motifs and panels have been picked out in gold, rose and silver by the artist Felicity Yonett.

The restoration of the Whitehall starts a new chapter in a chequered history. Opened in September 1930, it saw a long series of successful comedies until the Second World War, and then became famous for Phyllis Dixey's striptease performances.

Nudity was permitted only so long as the performer did not move a muscle, so Phyllis Dixey gracefully removed her clothes one by one, carrying on a comic dialogue with the audience, then froze into an instant tableau.

In the 1950s and 1960s the theatre staged Brian Rix's farces.

In the 1970's, it was taken over by the impresario Paul Raymond, who caused a stir with the West End's first nude production of *Pygmalion Tops*.

He later turned it into an exhibition of First and Second World War memorabilia, but the Theatre Trust successfully complained that that breached the theatre's licensing conditions and Maybox was able to acquire it.

## Cathedral designers agree to pay £1.3m

The architects and engineers who designed Liverpool's Roman Catholic Cathedral, agreed yesterday to pay the church £1.3million in settlement of the High Court negligence claim against them.

The Cathedral of Christ the King, finished in 1968 at a cost of £4million, has faults in its roof, windows and ribs which caused severe water leaks.

The Archdiocesan Trustees sued the architects Frederick Gibberd and Partners, the consulting engineers Lowe and Rodin, and the estate of the late Sir Frederick Gibberd for design and construction defects.

Liability had been denied by the architects and engineers, who blamed each other for the defects.

The case began on January 20 before the Official Referee, Mr James Fox-Andrews, QC, who was told yesterday of the settlement, after talks between lawyers during the past few days. If the case had run its course of an estimated 20 weeks, costs could have reached nearly £1million.

The £1.3million includes £300,000 for the trustees' legal costs. It is expected to be invested to finance remedial work, estimated at up to £3million.

In an agreed press statement after the settlement, the trustees said: "We have always acknowledged the brilliance of the conception which created an internationally renowned building. All the parties hope that the payment made will give a good start to a fund for works to the cathedral."

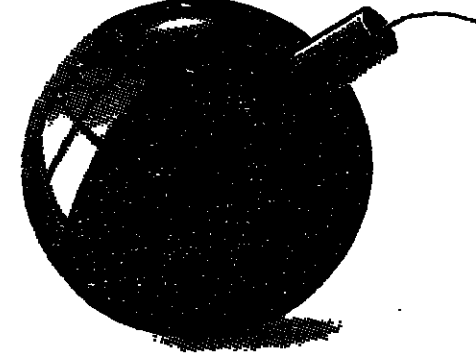
The trustees' counsel, Mr David Gardam, QC, had told the court that the aluminium-covered main roof, which should have had a life of 160 years, had split, "leaked like a colander" and had had to be patched.

Mosaics on the ribs of the roof were bursting off and flashing joints between the ribs and aluminium roof were inadequate.

Mr Patrick Phillips, QC, for the architects, described Sir Frederick as one of the great architects of the post-war period. He and the engineers had been required to erect a great building on a shoestring the original budget was £1million.

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# PM dismisses Labour calls to resign

## QUESTIONS

Mrs Margaret Thatcher turned on the Opposition in the Commons for suggesting it was time she stood down as Prime Minister. She had seen off two Labour Governments and three Labour leaders, she asserted, and she would see off more.

She was greeted by a waving of order papers by Labour MPs as she entered the Chamber on the anniversary of her eleven years as Leader of the Conservative Party. She bowed, smiling at the Opposition, over the despatch box as she rose to answer her usual question time session. But when Mr Merila Rees, the former Home Secretary, and Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Labour Party, urged her to go she went onto the attack.



Thatcher: I have seen off three Labour leaders

Mr Rees (Leeds South and Morley, Lab): In view of the prolonged uncertainty caused by the hat-in-the-ring weekend speeches at Blackpool, is Mrs

## DEFENCE

Thatcher not going to lead her Government into the next general election?

Mrs Thatcher: May I remind Mr Rees that I have seen off two Labour Governments and I hope to see off a third. (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Gerald Howarth (Canook and Burnwood, C): In my constituency, unemployment fell by eight per cent between September 1984 and the end of last year and a good number of companies are reporting increased exports, vastly increased productivity and increased prosperity, a large measure of which is due to the improved business climate encouraged by this Government under her firm leadership.

Mrs Thatcher: I thank him for that cogent summary of the excellent news of where unemployment is falling and where job creation is the highest in Europe but it is still not fast enough to see the fall in the rate of unemployment everywhere we wish.

Mr Kinnock: When the number of people unemployed for more than one year is now larger than the total unemployed in 1979, is it not clear that a Prime Minister who thinks she is too old to stay and too old to go should relieve the whole country and get out?

Mrs Thatcher: I would remind Mr Kinnock that I have not only seen off two Labour Governments but three Labour leaders and I hope to see off the third. (Prolonged Conservative cheers.)

Mr Kinnock: That does not convince anybody and clearly convinces very few over there.

# Nimrod project is combined system

## DEFENCE

It is far from clear whether the GEC equipment being developed for the Nimrod air early warning system could be put into a different British plane to help overcome delay in the Nimrod project, Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Defence, said during questions in the Commons. He said it all held together as one system.

Mr Younger was replying to Mr Kevin McNamara, an Opposition spokesman on defence, but he would not be drawn on whether the Cabinet would be considering on Thursday a proposition to lease six AWACS planes while deciding about the future of Nimrod.

Earlier, he had told Dr John Marek (Wrexham, Lab) and Mr Stephen Rees (Leeds West, Lab) that about £646M had been spent or committed by the end of last November on the Nimrod project. This equated to £882M at 1985-86 average prices.

The Government was currently in negotiations with GEC Avionics Ltd and hoped shortly to be in a position to announce its decision on the best way forward.

He agreed with Dr Marek that it was desirable to have the technology and the jobs in the country, but as Secretary for Defence he also had to see the country got good value for money. That was why the negotiations were going on.

He told Mr Rees that the talks would deal with the cost of finishing the project to agreed RAF standards and satisfaction and the time that would take.

# Help for young to find work

## EMPLOYMENT

The reforms proposed by the Government would help young workers to get that vital first foothold on the employment ladder, Mr Kenneth Clarke, Paymaster General, said when he moved the second reading of the Wages Bill in the Commons. Young people were being taken out of the scope of wages councils. The minima set by these councils had sometimes damaged the job prospects of young workers.

The Bill would change the rules on wage payments. It would not only promote employment and industrial efficiency but would give workers rights to ensure that they got the wages due to them. The measure would also help to break down barriers of status between different kinds of employees.

The country needed an efficient and productive private sector, unhampered by unnecessary government regulations. Also needed was an efficient labour market with a minimum of constraints on the rights of employers and employees, eager to offer and accept jobs on contractual terms suitable to both.

This Bill (he said) deals with a legacy of enactments spanning 150 years which have all served their purpose, but now need urgent change.

The Bill swept away a host of ancient and obsolete laws based on the Truck Acts which covered the way wages were paid. The right of manual workers to insist on being paid in cash acted as an impediment to the spread of cashless pay which was preferable. It cost on average about 50p per wage payment to pay in cash and there was also the security aspect.

The Bill did not take away any existing contractual right to payment in cash. It did not force any employer to change to a non-cash system if he did not want to.

Most controversial in the Bill was the part dealing with wages councils. There the Government's main reforms were aimed at simplifying the requirements that wages councils imposed on industry.



Clarke: Getting first foothold on ladder

reduce the wages of those who were the lowest paid in the community. Ironically the Bill would increase the costs of small employers.

The Bill was the greatest attack ever on the lowest paid and poorly organized, particularly women and young people. It was produced in the belief

that it would lead to more jobs but nothing the minister had said justified that controversial assertion, put forward as justification for the legislation.

The Bill denounced international agreements on fair employment practices which all previous governments had observed. Britain was the only country out of 92 which had decided to denounce international standards for maintaining decent standards for those in industry who were lowly paid and poorly organized.

The Government had a history of breaching fair employment practices and human rights. It continued to reduce the range of employee rights, maternity rights and tribunal rights.

If there was a fundamental difference between Labour and Government it was that the Opposition did not believe that market forces would determine a fair wage. Wages would go down and the Bill was designed to achieve that.

Why was the Government intending to be so selective in its targets, and vindictive where groups were chosen to suffer this particular burden?

What this Bill was about was dragging YTS into slave labour-type jobs. The greatest claim for this legislation was that it would create new jobs because less pay meant more jobs, but where was the evidence and why did the minister not say how many jobs were likely to be created?

# One vote setback for Government

## SHOPS BILL

The Government was defeated by one vote during the report stage in the House of Lords of the Shops Bill, when an amendment moved by Lord Denning, former Master of the Rolls, to continue the protection of the Shops Act 1950 to retail workers aged over 18, was carried by 121 votes to 120, majority against the Government - one, Lord Stockton, the asking who was over and who under 18 and whether they had received their entitlement.

Such a law would prove absolutely unenforceable, therefore it would be sensible to continue the present provisions beyond the age of 18. It was suggested that coverage after the age of 21 could be provided by the Wages Bill, currently before the House of Commons, but legislation could not be passed on what might be in another Bill.

Shop workers were for the most part unorganized and having no protection from trade unions they needed the protection of the law.

Lord Denning had attempted to cater for this by an amendment to delay implementation of the provision for two years, but that would prove unworkable. Inspectors still feel the need for asking who was over and who under 18 and whether they had received their entitlement.

Such a law would prove absolutely unenforceable, therefore it would be sensible to continue the present provisions beyond the age of 18. It was suggested that coverage after the age of 21 could be provided by the Wages Bill, currently before the House of Commons, but legislation could not be passed on what might be in another Bill.

That was not considered necessary for other groups of workers and was something best left to individual or collective bargaining.

Individuals working in the retail trade were best placed to decide their own conditions and they should not be denied the flexibility allowed other workers in this respect.

By phasing the effect of the Bill over a two year period, shop workers would have a greater opportunity to judge its effects. It would provide ample time for the changes to work done.

# Defence posture stays unchanged

## TRIDENT

Government was not conducting any review of the main components of its defence policy, Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Defence said during questions in the Commons.

I am looking at ways (he added) in which the cash available can be worked into this. Some difficult decisions will have to be taken, but there will be no need for any change in our main defence posture.

He told Mr James Wallace (Orkney and Shetland, Lab) to abandon Trident would be a grave mistake.

Dr Keith Hanson (Leeds North West, C): Would he confirm that there is a firm commitment to Trident? Would he comment on recent press speculation that there is to be a review or a delay to the programme?

Mr Younger: Certainly there is a firm commitment to Trident; the programme is

on course and there is no change in the Government's position.

Mr Denzil Davies, chief Opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament: We welcome the statement that the secretary of state is not having a fundamental review. But he is having a cash review and when that is complete, I would expect that the defence budget will be seen to be out of control by about £1 billion.

Is it not a fact that it is not possible to finance Trident and all the existing conventional commitments at the same time? Something has to give.

Mr Younger: This is the normal annual process of a review of the long-term costings of the defence programme. Of course we cannot undertake to buy everything everyone wants in every department, but there is no need for a fundamental review. However, I shall not be leaving anything to chance.

# Bill to protect right of free speech

## UNIVERSITIES

Mr. Frederick Silvester (Manchester, Wiltshire, C) said he would give leave to bring in a Bill to safeguard the right of free speech in universities and institutions of higher education.

He said the tradition of free speech had been challenged widely by some student unions who had adopted a practice known as the "no platform policy". This meant that anybody holding differing views were refused an opportunity to express them at universities, and all sorts of methods were used to enforce the policy.

There had been violence, blockades, use of megaphones, and objects had been thrown in a disgraceful manner. All this had eaten into the traditions of universities.

If there should be any need to limit the law of free speech it should be done in the Commons and not by a gang of Fascists, masquerading as university students.

The former Secretary of State for Defence, Mr Michael Heseltine, had been daunted with red paint and the South African ambassador had been prevented from speaking at Nottingham.

The most disgraceful case was at a polytechnic where people had been banned on the pretext that all Zionists were racists.

In some cases there had been only milk and water reactions at universities, but his Bill would put a duty on university authorities to maintain the right of free speech.

# Councillors warned on police role

Council leaders who undermined the role of the police did great harm to the prospects of the inner city areas, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said during questions in the Commons.

She was replying to Mr David Amess (Basildon, C) who asked her to visit some of the inner city areas to see for herself the problems and what was being done to tackle them.

Would she make the point, he added, of not hobnobbing with those council leaders who back violence and rioters against the police?

Mrs Thatcher replied that she had given some time that morning to examining the excellent work done in the inner cities under the urban renewal and derelict land programmes.

# Helicopter plan likely to go ahead - Minister

Mr Norman Lamont Minister of State for Defence Procurement said he understood that the Westland EH101 helicopter programme was likely to go ahead whatever the outcome of the dispute about the future of the Westland helicopter company.

He was speaking during defence question time in the Commons.

Mr Norman Atkinson (Tottenham, Lab) had said that a former junior minister had said the EH101 programme would be an integral part of the future defence strategy of Britain.

As Sikorsky have now said it did not support the EH101, the minister should reaffirm that the British intention was to support Westlands to go into Europe.

Mr Lamont said earlier that the EH101 had numerous advanced design features which would give it unrivalled capability in the anti-submarine warfare role in the Royal Navy and the Italian navy.

# Commitment to act on Roskill

## FRAUD TRIALS

The Government's commitment to act on the Roskill report on fraud trials was not in question, Lord Glenarthur, Under Secretary of State for Home Affairs, said in the House of Lords on Monday night at the conclusion of a debate on the report. He said the Government would implement in early legislation all the relevant recommendations which contributed to its objectives of first justice and second efficiency.

The Government was immensely interested in the proposal that a judge and two

assessors expert in business matters should replace juries for the most complicated fraud trials, but it had not reached a conclusion on the recommendation.

It was fairly persuasive that those expert in business would be better able to understand business jargon and dealings than others, but a better comprehension by assessors could not be a deciding factor.

The question was how best the interests of justice would be served and it was right that the Government should reserve its position to take full account of what has been said in the debate.

# Competition in air services

## CHANNEL LINK

The Government had agreed more competitive arrangements for air services with five European countries in the past eighteen months, the Earl of Cottenham, Under Secretary of State for Transport, said during questions in the House of Lords.

Discussions are under way (he said) with the Finns, Scandinavians, Italians and Spaniards and should shortly start with the Irish Republic.

At Community level, there is now an urgent need for concrete progress and at the recent informal ministers' meeting in The Hague it became clear that there is now a growing consensus in favour of real reform.

## CHANNEL LINK

Mr David Mitchell Minister of State for Transport, said at the end of the Commons debate on Monday night on the White Paper on the Channel fixed link that he is to chair a committee in Kent consisting of local authorities, the Department of the Environment and the promoters of the tunnel.

They would look at ways of carrying the project through with the minimum of damage to the environment.

An Opposition amendment declining to approve the White Paper was rejected by 263 votes to 173 - Government majority 90. A Government

# Minister to chair Kent committee

motion inviting the Commons to approve the White Paper was carried by 268 votes to 107 - Government majority, 161.

Sir John Osborn (Sheffield Hallam, C) said in the closing stages of the debate that he welcomed the White Paper and particularly the choice the Government had made. As joint chairman of the all-party Channel Tunnel Group he had supported the concept of a fixed link and was convinced this was a good decision for Britain. It was or could be good for industry, the Midlands and the North.

Dr John Marek (Wrexham, Lab) said the Government must ensure that agreements were reached as speedily as possible to permit on-train

customs and immigration facilities. The north of England, Scotland and Wales could benefit enormously from this project with government help.

Mr Peter Smailes, an Opposition spokesman on transport, said the Government had failed to show how the so-called economic benefits could be fairly spread throughout the country. What guarantee was there that the scheme would benefit industry and British Rail nationwide?

Mr Mitchell said it was desirable that customs and excise facilities should be carried out on the trains if possible. The Government was discussing with customs what was needed to satisfy their requirements.

For the next six years there

would be more jobs on the ferries because trade was growing, more jobs in the Kent area because of the construction of the tunnel, and other parts of the country would have orders for engineering and British Rail work. All of that was a net benefit.

When the tunnel opened there would be a short-term loss of about 1,600 jobs in Dover, but after that there would be a resumption of growth in jobs in traffic on the routes which would mean that 10 years later there would be about 2,000 more jobs than there were now and opportunities for other parts of the country to compete more successfully in export markets on the continent.

# Review starts on Bill for disabled

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

The Government gave limited support yesterday to a private member's Bill placing tougher obligations on local authorities to help disabled people.

They would include identifying their needs and giving them a right to representation when their needs are assessed.

But Mr Barney Hayhoe, Minister for Health, said that while the Government "wholeheartedly endorsed" most of the general principles in the Bill, he was sceptical about many of its detailed provisions.

To sound out backing for the measures, ministers produced a consultative document yesterday.

Mr Hayhoe said the sponsors of the private member's Bill from Mr Tom Clarke, Labour MP for Monklands, West, were content for the Government's consultation exercise to proceed.

The document says a statutory right to be represented in dealings with the

health services would be impracticable, drawing distinctions between disabled people and other patients.

Proposals that social services departments should be responsible for assessing the needs of all mentally ill long-stay patients before they are discharged from hospital, with a minimum of 28 days' notice given, would be inflexible and create unnecessary extra administration, the document argues.

It proposes that hospitals should have to inform social services departments of all cases where a patient has received six months' continuous in-patient treatment.

The imposition on local authorities of a statutory obligation to assess the needs of people who care for the disabled would not be right given the pressure such services are already under, the Government argues.

But local authorities should take into account the carer's continuing ability to cope in assessing the disabled person's needs.



Mr Paul Channon (centre), Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, with Dr John Cusack and Sir Peter Parker at yesterday's conference

# Brush up your image, bosses told

Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, called yesterday on managers to "brush up their image" and forge closer links with the community.

He told a British Institute of Management conference in London that the facts about Britain's 2,500,000 managers were "alarming". Only 2 per cent had a business degree or management qualification and seven in ten managers in industry had never been trained for their role.

"What cannot be denied is that our managers are on

average less well trained for their jobs than the managers of our major international competitors."

"It seems to me that for too long industry and commerce have lived with the comfortable idea that managers are born, not made."

Mr Channon, who was addressing leaders in industry, education and the trade unions, said that only 7 per cent claimed membership of a professional body as their highest qualification. He emphasized the need for closer links between industry and

educational establishments.

His department wanted to see companies holding open days for the local community and forging close links with schools and colleges.

He hoped that by the end of the year every secondary school would have a "mini-enterprise" scheme operating and said that £400,000 was being found by the Trade and Industry Department to co-ordinate the "work-shadowing project" in which school students follow top executives for a week to see how businesses are run.

# Cameras go into hospital

## TRIBUTAL URGED TO HEAR JAIL APPEALS

Frank Bough, presenter of *Breakfast Time*, will head a team of four when BBC Television presents a week's live coverage of hospital life.

He will be joined at the Queen Alexandra hospital in Cosham, Portsmouth, by Debbie Turner, of BBC South, while Maggie Phillips, presenter of *Tomorrow's World*, and Robbie Vincent, of Radio London, will report from St Mary's, Portsmouth.

The two hospitals provide general hospital services for half a million people in the city.

The programme, *Hospital Watch*, which starts next Monday, will give daily live coverage of hospital life, from the administration to the operating theatre.

The editor, David Paterson, said that Portsmouth had been chosen because it had modern and Victorian hospitals. "Patients like the feel of the new hospitals, but the nurses still prefer to work in Florence Nightingale-style wards where at a glance they can see all those in their care."

# Tribunal urged to hear jail appeals

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

A sentencing appeal tribunal should hear all appeals against prison terms of less than five years and some fines and compensation orders, according to Mr Alex Carlisle, QC Liberal spokesman on home affairs.

He told a Prison Reform Trust meeting last night that a sentencing appeal tribunal, consisting of two circuit judges and a magistrate, should be established in each circuit.

"They should hear appeals against all sentences of less than five years' imprisonment and against all fines and compensation orders at present rates of less than

£10,000 upon individuals, or £50,000 upon corporate bodies", he said.

Mr Carlisle said cases in which there was an appeal against conviction or heavy sentencing would continue to be referred to the Court of Appeal.

There should also be a review of maximum sentences to give judges the power to impose determinate sentences for murder.

Mr Carlisle called for the abolition of parole for all prisoners serving less than five years, to be replaced by automatic remission of two thirds of the sentence.

windows, could be introduced as part of the Metropolitan Police public order review.

Armoured vehicles are used by the Royal Ulster Constabulary, of which the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, Sir Kenneth Newman, was formerly Chief Constable.

# Police riot wagon plan

Scotland Yard has confirmed that armour-plated Land Rovers, similar to vehicles used in Ulster, were "one of the possibilities" it was considering to deal with riots.

The Hotspur Land Rover, which has bullet-proof steel armour and grilles over the

Handwritten signature: J.P. 12/15/86



### Background to the big East-West prisoner swap

## Shcharansky's mother weeps for joy

From Christopher Walker  
Moscow

Mrs Ida Milgrom, the mother of the Soviet dissident Anatoly Shcharansky, yesterday reacted emotionally to the news of his release which was heard by many Soviet Jews on the World Service of the BBC.

Mrs Milgrom, aged 76, who last saw her son 13 months ago, spoke to Western reporters at the home of a family friend in a bleak Moscow suburb. "Anatoly is free. Lord God above,

Anatoly is free," she exclaimed. "I used to read it only on appeals - Free Anatoly Shcharansky. I am at peace. He will be in his own country with his wife."

Mrs Milgrom, whose elated mood alternated between laughter and tears, has been the main conduit for information about her son's condition which she relayed in telephone calls to his wife, Avital, in the West. Neither she, nor his elder brother Leonid, aged 39, had applied for Soviet exit visas because they were the only people

who could visit him in prison.

"I believed that he would be free, but I did not believe I would live to see him. I did all that I could. I fought for him, I turned to everyone that I could," said Mrs Milgrom. "The last time that I saw him was 13 months ago, but I want to see him in freedom. I saw him in terrible conditions."

Mr Shcharansky's mother and brother saw the imprisoned human rights activist a total of six times during his nine years in various Soviet

jails and labour camps. Four of the meetings were of about two hours each and the other two of longer duration.

Several hours after the dramatic swap in Berlin, no news of Mr Shcharansky's release had been published by the Soviet media. Soviet Jewish sources here regard it as a special case and do not see it as a softening of the Kremlin's attitude towards them.

At the weekend, Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, the Soviet leader, emphasized in a French newspaper interview

that there was no intention of releasing Dr Andrei Sakharov, the Nobel prize-winning scientist banished to Gorky, 250 miles from Moscow, which is strictly out of bounds to all foreigners.

Mr Shcharansky's freedom will mean he will see his wife for the first time since she left for Israel the day after their wedding in 1974.

At the time, she was following his advice and taking up her hard-won exit visa just before it expired. They were confident he would be able to join her in a few months. "When we were married we felt like big winners," Mrs Shcharansky once explained. "So excited. When we were separated, we were sure that we were going to meet again very soon."

Mrs Shcharansky, who became an observant Jew after her arrival in Israel, now keeps the Sabbath, eats only kosher food and wears a tight scarf over her hair in the tradition of married religious women.

At the time of her tenth wedding anniversary, she was asked what her husband would find different about her if he was able to join her in Jerusalem, as is now predicted. "Age," she replied with a laugh. "We are in close contact. Maybe outside we are changed, but not inside."

### The British reaction

## Howe hopes Russians can join UK spouses

By Nicholas Ashford, Diplomatic Correspondent

Praising the release of Mr Shcharansky, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, yesterday expressed the hope that if there was a new spirit in Moscow this would bring sympathetic and speedy consideration of other human rights cases.

He said Britain was particularly concerned about cases in which Soviet spouses had not been allowed to join their husbands or wives in this country.

Britain would keep pressing the Soviet Union to live

up to its commitments under the Helsinki Final Act.

British Jews rejoice: The Chief Rabbi, Sir Immanuel Jakobovits, welcomed Mr Shcharansky's release, saying he was one of history's most courageous champions of human freedom.

Dr Lionel Kopelowitz, president of the Board of Deputies of British Jews and president of the National Council for Soviet Jewry, said: "The Anglo-Jewish community rejoices today."



Over and out: Freed Western prisoners are driven across Glienicke Bridge in Berlin after the checkpoint swap.

### The Soviet Jews in Israel

## Newcomers find it hard to adjust

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

At Israel Aircraft Industry, where the next generation of top-secret aircraft is being developed, and in the mathematics and physics departments of Tel Aviv University the main language in use by the senior staff is Russian. In the national orchestras it rivals Hebrew as the lingua franca.

Every second engineer in Israel today was trained in the Soviet Union. Every third physician and seven out of ten music teachers are Soviet immigrants.

According to Mr Lear Slovin, of the Jewish Agency's Russian Desk: "They have initiative and they are effective because of the attitudes they brought with them". He claims that they hold many of the key positions in the national economy.

Half of the 163,892 Soviet Jews living in Israel are Russian graduates, and overall they tend to be one of the best educated of the country's many national groups. They are also among the most critical and sometimes most disillusioned citizens of the modern Jewish state.

According to Mr Yuri Shtern, granted a Soviet exit visa in 1981 and now running the Soviet Jewry Education and Information Centre, this is often because Israel fails to be Jewish enough for them.

He explains: "A Jew sits in Russia, year after year, abused because he is a Jew and has asked to live in Israel. To pass the time and prepare for the new life he begins to study Hebrew. At the same time he's been dismissed from his job for daring to request an exit visa

and no one but other refuseniks will associate with him. So while he is turning to Judaism, he is increasingly isolated from Soviet culture."

But when he eventually arrives in Israel, Mr Shtern says, he often becomes disillusioned. "Some Soviet Jews who have fought for years to emigrate turn anti-Zionist within their first year in the country."

He blames this on the fact that they learn from the ultra-Orthodox that Zionism is wrong. Coupled with the inevitable teething problems of life in a new country, the pressures on the new Soviet immigrant turn him against the country he struggled so hard to reach.

These are problems that Mr Shimon Peres, the Prime Minister, is seeking to face. He has just asked Rabbi Eliahu Essas, who arrived with his family from Moscow only three weeks ago, to draw up detailed plans for the absorption of newcomers from Russia and for handling the entire Soviet Jewry issue.

Post-war immigration by Soviet Jews began on a large scale in 1969, when every one of those granted a visa came to live in Israel. Ten years later there were over 50,000 visas granted; but more than 34,000 "dropped out" and did not go on to Israel.

Since then the number of visas has dwindled annually, and the proportion "dropping out" has grown steadily. Last month only 19 of the 79 granted visas arrived in Israel.

There are said to be about 400,000 refuseniks in the Soviet Union, out of a Jewish community estimated at 2.5 million.

### The names on the lists

## Five from the West, four from the East

Berlin (AP) - The following list of prisoners exchanged in Berlin yesterday was provided by United States diplomats.

From the West:  
● Jerry Kaczmarek, aged 33, an officer in the Polish secret service held in West Germany since his arrest in March 1985 for spying in the Bremen area.

● Yevgeny Semlyakov, aged 39, a Soviet computer specialist working at his country's trade mission in Cologne in September 1985 when jailed for three years for trying to obtain high technology banned for export to the East bloc.

● Detlef Scharfsoort, East German state security agent, sentenced in West Germany last June to four years for recruiting students to spy for his country.

● Karl F. Koecher, aged 52, a Czechoslovak awaiting trial in the United States on charges of passing Central Intelligence Agency documents to the Czechoslovak Government while working for the CIA in the 1970s.

● Hansa Koecher, aged 42, wife of Karl Koecher, arrested with him as a material witness. An affidavit described her as a courier for the Czechoslovak intelligence service from 1975 to 1983 even though she was not charged with having committed a crime.

From the East:  
● Anatoly Shcharansky, aged 38, Soviet Jewish human rights dissident sentenced in 1978 to 13 years on charges, which he denied, of spying for the CIA. He was part of the unofficial Helsinki Accords monitoring group on human rights in the Soviet Union.

● Wolf George Frohn, aged 41, an East German sentenced to life imprisonment in 1981 for spying for the CIA.

● Jaroslav Jaworski, a Czechoslovak sentenced in 1981 to 12 years for helping East Germans flee to the West.

● Dietrich Nistroy, aged 50, a West German sentenced in East Germany in 1982 to life imprisonment for spying for West Germany's intelligence service.

## Buthelezi scorns Botha's proposal

From Michael Harnsby  
Johannesburg

Chief Buthelezi, leader of South Africa's Zulus, yesterday ruled out any chance of his taking part in the "national statutory council" proposed by President Botha for negotiations with black leaders, unless the Government meets a number of tough conditions.

This seems to have shot down the President's initiative, since few of the conditions are likely to be satisfied. Chief Buthelezi had initially responded quite warmly to the proposal. His participation in the council is essential to give it any credibility.

Chief Buthelezi said all black South Africans were aghast at Mr Botha's public rebuke of his Foreign Minister last Friday for suggesting that the country might one day have a black president.

Among the conditions the Chief laid down are: an unequivocal statement from Mr Botha that the Acts that classify people into categories at birth and enforce segregated residential areas, schools and hospitals, will be abolished; dismantling of the existing constitution, including the tricameral Parliament; and the release of Mr Nelson Mandela and other jailed leaders.



Dr Jacobus Van Dijk, of Leyden Museum, Holland, right, and Dr Geoffrey Martin, of University College London, left, discuss their discovery of the 3,300-year-old tomb of Maya, Tutankhamun's treasurer, at Saqqara near Cairo.

## Soviet minister rapped

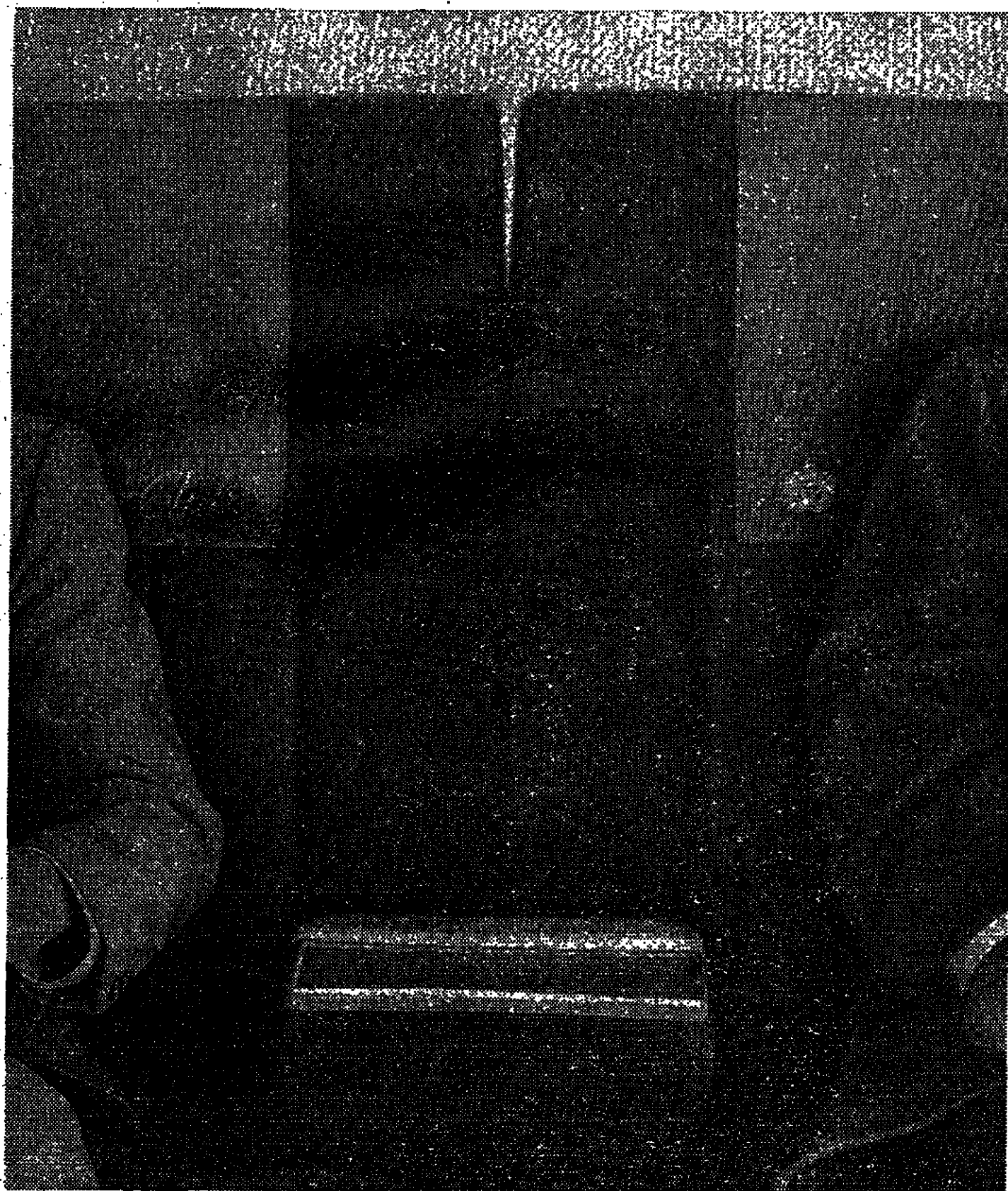
From Our Own Correspondent,  
Moscow

The Soviet Minister for Civil Aviation, Mr Boris Bugayev, has been reprimanded severely by the Communist Party for having persecuted journalists who criticized him.

The attack on the minister was published prominently yesterday in Pravda, and read on television, and the Party decision follows widespread criticism of Aeroflot, the Soviet national airline, for which he is responsible.

Attacks on him formed part of Mr Gorbachov's campaign to encourage criticism of fillings in the Soviet system.

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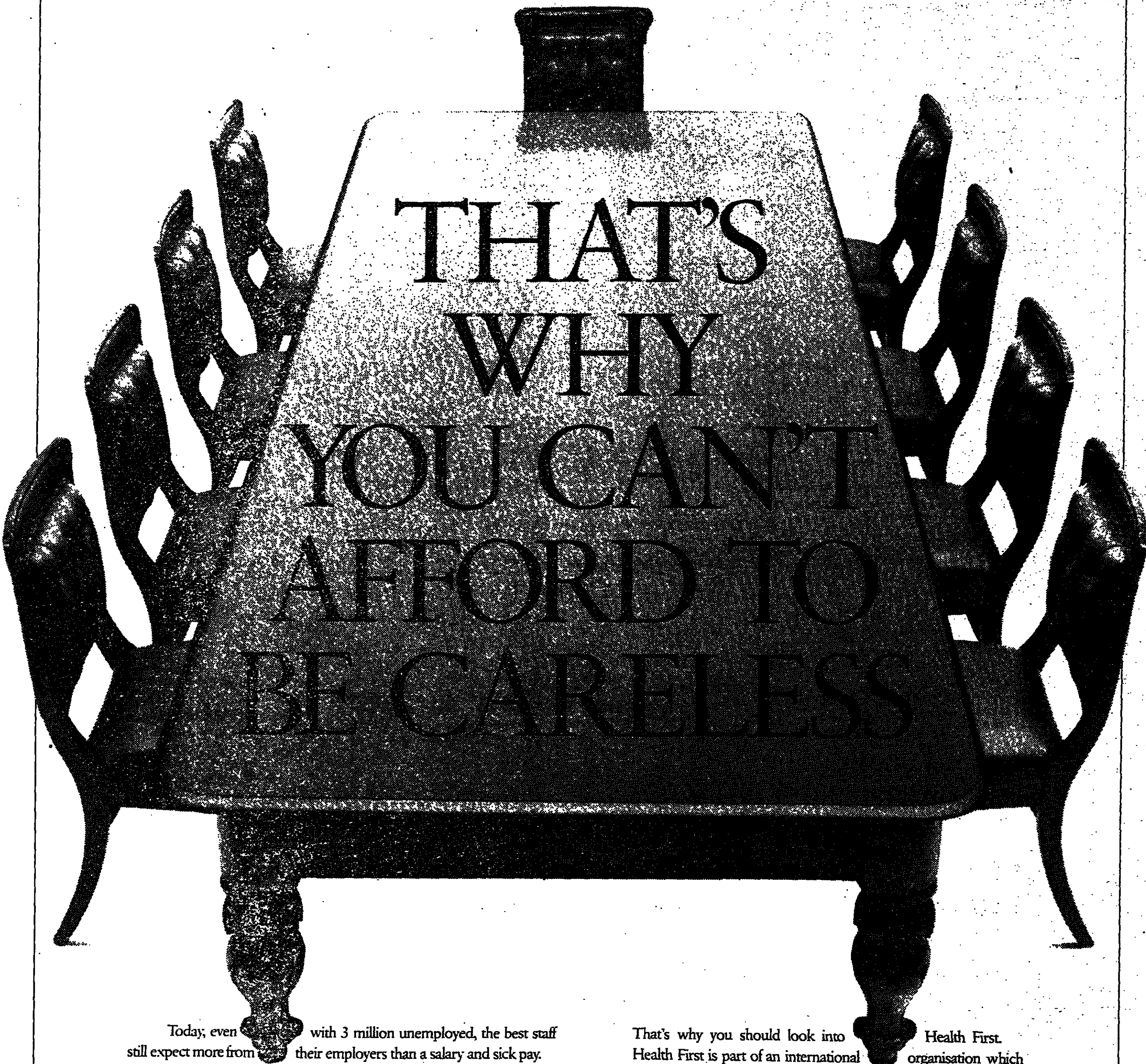
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Geoffrey Smith

**Commentary**

Mr Paul Nitze, President Reagan's special adviser on arms control, seems to have done a good job in reassuring British ministers in London last week. That phrase usually means that the United States has been persuaded to go far enough on disarmament to satisfy British and other European opinion. On this occasion it was rather different.

Western Europe has two interests in arms negotiations with the Soviet Union. One is to achieve a balance of strength at a lower level of weaponry and thereby to reduce tension in Europe. The other is to avoid the defence of Europe being jeopardized in a deal between the superpowers.

As the peace movement gathered strength across Western Europe over the past few years, all the talk was of the first purpose. To be seen to be making progress towards disarmament became a political priority for most European governments.

But the second purpose is even more vital to European security, unless it is supposed that we are about to live in a weaponsless Utopia. There is often a conflict, therefore, between Western Europe's political and security priorities, and so it is now.

The British and American governments are agreed in their analysis of Mr Gorbachev's grandiose ideas for the elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of the century. The substance lies in his interim proposals on intermediate range nuclear forces (INF).

He is suggesting that such missiles should be removed altogether from Europe provided that the British and French deterrents were kept at their present level and the United States undertook not to transfer any missiles to its allies.

This would mean that Britain and France could keep their deterrents fully on edge as they were obliged to do. So the response that the United States is now discussing with its allies would accept the complete withdrawal of intermediate missiles from Europe, but with different conditions. There would be no restrictions on the British and French deterrents but the number of Soviet SS20s in Asia would have to be halved.

The point on which the British Government has particularly sought reassurance is that our deterrent really would not be affected by these proposals. A plausible agreement that ruled out the introduction of Trident would be contrary to British interests unless there were at the same time massive all-round reductions in the armament of the superpowers. Even the American proposals as they stand are open to two objections on a rigorous interpretation of West European security interests. For the number of SS20s in Asia only to be halved while all American Euro-missiles were taken back across the Atlantic would not be an equitable exchange.

The SS20s are extremely mobile and the Soviet leaders could easily move them into Europe at a time of crisis. But to bring American Euro-missiles back here would be a much more difficult political as well as logistical operation. Once they had been withdrawn it is unlikely that they would ever return.

The other consideration is that the purpose of siting Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe was not simply to counter the SS20s. That was an argument which politicians found easy to deploy with effect.

But the original idea was to provide a missing link in the chain of deterrence. If American military protection of Western Europe was to be credible, American leaders ought to have something at their disposal between battlefield weapons and strategic missiles.

On this reasoning, there would be a case for keeping some Euro-missiles in the West, whatever were done with the SS20s. But that would run counter to the political interests of Western governments.

If the second Reagan-Gorbachev summit does not produce some positive movement towards arms control it will be politically embarrassing. That would be especially true for the British Government if public opinion were to turn sour just as attention was focusing on the Trident programme. So political considerations make all Western governments reluctant to ask too many awkward questions about an arms agreement.

# Philippines: The chaos goes on

## Reagan comments shock Aquino camp

From David Watts  
Manila

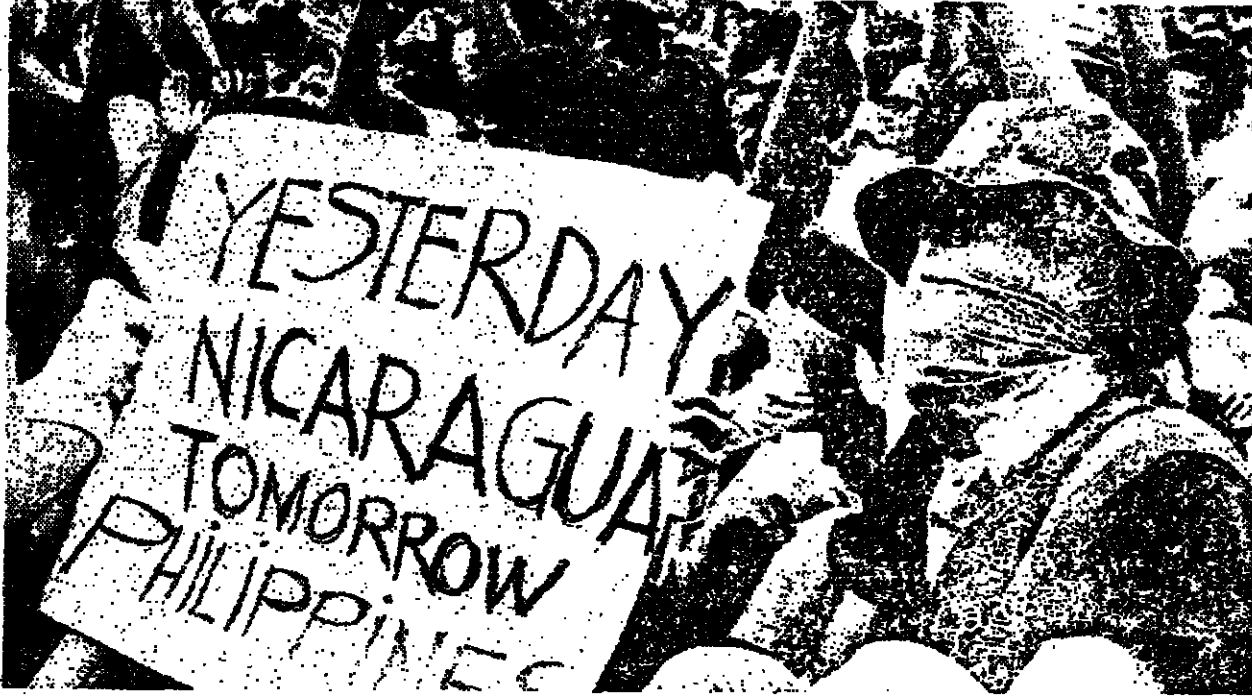
For the first time in the Philippines presidential election campaign, Mrs Corason Aquino has appealed to foreign countries not to support a "falling dictator" out of short-sighted self-interest.

"All of you have seen on your television screens and read in your newspapers of one of the most shameful electoral frauds ever perpetrated against a people in the name of democracy... You saw a government pitted against its own people."

With a jingoistic and unusually hostile party machine opposing her, Mrs Aquino has been careful to do nothing that would give the appearance of appealing for support from what some elements of the ruling New Society Movement call "foreign meddlers".

But her supporters have been shocked by President Reagan's reference to "a strong two-party system" when her tiny group of amateurs is struggling against massive fraud to have her recognized as President. Mr Reagan said that the two sides must come together "to make the government work" once the election result had been declared.

The President, meeting editors and publishers at the



Left-wing students in Manila protest that the Philippines may slide into civil war like Nicaragua

White House before hearing a report on the poll from the team of observers led by Senator Richard Lugar, chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee, said that "any of us would be concerned" at the reports of electoral fraud, and added: "I think that what we have to watch for is that, in spite of all these charges, there is at

the same time evidence of a strong two-party system now in the islands and we are certainly accustomed to that."

Mr Rene Saguisag, Mrs Aquino's spokesman, said that the comments were "motherhood statements. It's like me telling my quarrelling children not to fight."

Mrs Aquino, who declined

to take questions out of a clear unwillingness to criticize Mr Reagan's comments, said: "In this time of need we will learn who our real friends are. Understand that we have won and we will take power."

"May I also reassure the world that we mean to conclude this business as we began it: peacefully but determinedly. Our power has been the people and their spirit; his has been guns."

"Let nobody, as they view us now in our moment of national agony, believe that this nation will not rise to claim what it has won: the presidency. The Marcos years are over. The people have overcome."

# US hopes for INF agreement with Russians this year

From Michael Biayon, Washington

President Reagan said yesterday that he was optimistic that the superpowers would reach agreement this year on intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe, because Mr Gorbachev no longer insisted on the US first abandoning its Strategic Defence Initiative.

In an interview with *The Washington Post*, Mr Reagan said that the new Soviet position, outlined at a Kremlin meeting with Senator Edward Kennedy, was a hopeful sign, although there were "points that have to be worked out".

The President's remarks came as his two senior arms control advisers, Mr Paul Nitze and Mr Edward Rowley, were calling on American allies in Europe and Asia to consult them on the US response to Mr Gorbachev's proposals for the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

Mr Nitze said the Dutch Prime Minister, Mr Ruud Lubbers, yesterday, and then went on for talks in Belgium. He has already had consultations in Bonn and London. Mr Rowley has been in the Far East.

Mr Reagan said it was possible that Mr Gorbachev

had always intended to reach agreement on intermediate missiles without insisting on SDI being scrapped. In their joint statement in Geneva the two leaders had called for early progress in areas where there was common ground. One of these was the idea of an INF agreement. "So maybe he's just now confirming that he meant this all the time."

On his return from Moscow at the weekend, Mr Kennedy said that Mr Gorbachev had linked the timing of the next summit with progress to such an agreement. But Mr Reagan said yesterday that he could not believe the Soviet leader would want to scrap the summit, which the US still wanted to be held in June or July.

The President said that the Soviet position on British and French nuclear forces and on Soviet intermediate-range missiles in Asia remained obstacles. The Russians, however, appear now to be asking simply that British and French forces be frozen at their present levels while Soviet and American missiles in Europe are reduced to zero.

# Walesa charges dropped

Gdansk (Reuters) - Charges of criminal slander against Mr Lech Walesa, the Polish Solidarity leader, were dropped here yesterday after negotiations between court officials and defence lawyers.

Mr Walesa immediately hailed the move as the first step towards compromise in Poland. At the hearing, no evidence was offered against Mr Walesa, who was accused of slandering 15 electoral officers during general elections last October.

Instead, the prosecution told the chief judge, Mr Jerzy Lenarcik that the 15 would withdraw the complaint if Mr Walesa would "make a statement which would satisfy them".

Mr Walesa immediately replied: "My intention was not to slander anyone. My intention was not to degrade anyone."

# Enclaves pact

Madrid (Reuters) - After a month of protests, leaders of residents of Moroccan origin in Spain's north African enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla reached agreement with the Government to end a dispute over a new aliens' law. It faced many with expulsion after March 1, but a census will now discover who is eligible for citizenship.

# Boxer held

The Hague (Reuters) - The former European boxing champion Rudi Koopmans, aged 38, of The Netherlands, has been in custody for six days on suspicion of dealing in hashish, a police spokesman said.

# Final gesture

Freiburg (AFP) - A West German woman aged 33 burnt herself to death apparently because of her love for Christian Klar, a member of the extreme-left Red Army Faction serving a life sentence.

# Growers go

Moscow (Reuters) - A number of workers at a southern Russian nursery garden have been sacked for growing their own roses in their spare time, *Pravda* reported.

# Brave thieves

Madrid (Reuters) - Thieves stole four pythons, two boa constrictors, a Brazilian tarantula and two alligators from a Madrid zoo.

# Pan Am quits

Sydney (Reuters) - A special Pan American Airways jumbo jet left Sydney, marking the end of the airline's 49 years of service to the South Pacific and the sale of its network there to United Air Lines.

# Singer's cyst

Los Angeles (Reuters) - The country singer Kenny Rogers has postponed 16 concerts because of an operation today to remove a small cyst from his vocal chords.

# Wuxi woes

Peking (Reuters) - A group of 11-year-old schoolchildren from Wuxi wrote to the Communist Party denouncing waste, gluttony and hypocrisy in Chinese society.

# Sniper death

Beirut (Reuters) - A Lebanese woman journalist aged 23 was killed by sniper fire on the city's Green Line battlefield, security sources said.



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# Brazil moves firmly to the right as Sarney chooses his own team

From Sue Branford  
São Paulo

After maintaining secrecy for several weeks, President José Sarney of Brazil slowly divulged over Carnival weekend the names of his new Cabinet, which is to be formally announced tomorrow. Reflecting the President's own conservative political background, the new appointees mark a clear shift to the right.

President Sarney, who inherited a ready-made Cabinet when he assumed the presidency last April after the death of President-elect Tancredo Neves, has for the first time been able to impose his own personal imprint. Making 12 changes in the 27-man team, he has on the whole chosen experienced conservative politicians with whom he has worked before.

No fewer than nine of the 21 civilian members of the Cabinet belonged to the political party that backed the military during its 21 years in power.

The most significant change is the appointment of the former Education Minister, Senhor Marco Maciel, to head the President's civilian household. A skilful, conservative politician, he will be in



Senator Fumaro: More entrenched than ever.

charge of formulating the Government's political strategy.

An Irrigation Ministry has also been created, an indication of the President's concern to modernize the huge, impoverished north-east of Brazil, where he was born and bred.

The Liberal Front Party, the more conservative of the two partners in the ruling coalition, has been strengthened, despite its scant electoral following. It now controls five key ministries: Mines and Energy, Transport, Com-

munications, Foreign Affairs and Education.

The Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB), the other coalition partner, has been more seriously weakened than would appear at first sight. Although it retains its majority in the Cabinet, almost all the PMDB appointees belong to its small conservative faction, which is close to the Liberal Front.

The PMDB's dominant left-of-centre faction maintains control only of the macro-economic area, where the Finance Minister, Senhor Dilson Fumaro, has emerged more firmly entrenched than ever. He was able, unexpectedly, to persuade the President to retain the left-wing economist, Senhor João Sayad, as head of the Planning Ministry.

President Sarney's success in distancing himself from the PMDB was possible only because of its disappointing performance in the municipal elections last November.

He will now be attempting to increase his Government's prestige, not through radical action, as the electorate appeared to be demanding last November, but through greater efficiency and unity.



## Japan hotel fire kills 24

Smoke rises from the remains of a wooden annex of the Hotel Daiokan at the Atagawa hot springs resort south-west of Tokyo after a fire yesterday in which 24 people are feared to have died.

Two employees and two guests escaped as flames engulfed the 10-room building after neighbours heard three explosions (Reuter

reports). Guests in the hotel's two adjacent cement buildings were unharmed.

By evening, rescuers working in freezing temperatures and snow had recovered 15 bodies. Officials said there was little hope for the others missing. It was Japan's worst hotel blaze since 1982 when 33 people died in Tokyo's Akasaka Tokyu Hotel.

## The year of the congresses: Part 2 East bloc running out of promises

By Roger Boyes, East Europe Correspondent

The future is the natural habitat of Communist parties and promises are the fodder of their congresses. But there will be precious few economic carrots on offer this congress season. There is little room for manoeuvre, less than in the Soviet Union, and no inclination to make inflated claims.

The Gorbachev congress, however, will force each Soviet bloc country to take some kind of stand on economic reform. The dangerous questions - What are the limits of reform? Does economic decentralization mean political change? - will be tackled away out of view before the East European congresses.

Instead, Poland and East Germany will stake out their position that Western links are crucial if economic reform is to succeed; Bulgaria will stress its commitment to the Comecon trading bloc, and Czechoslovakia will underline its lack of interest in reform by stepping up a campaign against corruption and mismanagement. That at any rate is the educated speculation of Eastern Europe party analysts.

But Poland and Czechoslovakia occupy the most interesting positions.

To some Western observers it seems that General Jaruzelski has put the brakes on economic reform: reluctant to expose himself to hardline attack at the congress. But in fact economic reform in Poland, as in Hungary and East Germany, has reached a natural frontier. In the case of Warsaw, only new Western credits, membership of the International Monetary Fund and a concerted export drive can propel the economy forward to the next, more ambitious phase of reform.

The Jaruzelski position is that economic reform is not really open to debate - it exists, there is no alternative to it - but that argument can be waged over how to implement the changes. Quick, slow, quick like the steps of a ballet teacher, or simply slow. The general wants the party to lead reform, not quarrel about it.

By resigning from the premiership last November, he freed the party to criticize and prod the Government into action. Taking their cue from the Russians, Polish party delegates will probably use the congress to make scathing remarks about the inefficiency of ministers and the waywardness of the state administration.

The Czechs, by contrast, are haunted by the ghost of 1968. There is some pressure for change from academic economists but the decision makers believe the conservative formula still holds good - that is, economic reform equals political change equals challenge to Communist party control which equals chaos.

Last year, soon after a meeting with Mr Gorbachev, Mr Gustav Husak declared: "We will not take the road of any of the market-orientated concepts that would weaken [the system of] socialist collective property and the party's leading role in the economy. We have had experience with that kind of thing."

Judging by a long article in *Pravda*, the Kremlin accepts the Czech logic. The article on December 14 praised a 1970 Czechoslovak document that set the seal on Mr Husak's return to orthodox Soviet-style communism. He and Mr Gorbachev agree that economic reform must not imply a loosening of political control.

But still the Gorbachev leadership would like to see something more in Prague than a stumbling path between reform and stagnation. Therefore, the Czechs must produce a slight-of-hand at their March congress giving the impression of synchronization with the Kremlin - determination to stamp out economic misdeeds while at the same time staying in exactly the same place. One is reminded of a classroom in which an indifferent but sly student stimulates alertness and eagerness so that the teacher looks elsewhere.

The Honecker leadership in East Germany has shed Herr Konrad Nassmann, the East Berlin party chief, and the Jaruzelski leadership has edged out Mr Stefan Olszowski, the Foreign Minister, and thus rid themselves of serious, heavyweight critics of conciliation with the West.

Therefore, both East Berlin and Warsaw have made it easier to launch initiatives to the West after the congress. Such trips are about establishing international respectability and with it the kind of financial credibility needed for true economic renewal.

Tomorrow: Hardline challenge in Poland.

## Gorbachov may meet the Pope

Naples (Reuter) - On his return from India yesterday, the Pope said a Vatican meeting with the Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, was possible later this year.

After one of his most gruelling foreign trips, the Pope praised India for avoiding dictatorship despite its many problems.

En route to Italy, he told reporters on board the Air India 707 shortly after leaving Bombay that if the Soviet leader, expected to tour Italy at the invitation of the Italian Government, asked to meet him, he would oblige. "I receive everyone who calls to receive leaders if they are convinced that it is right and useful to meet the Pope."

A Vatican spokesman said no contacts had been made for such a meeting.

The Pope, who was clearly satisfied by his reception in India, looked fit despite the hectic trip.

The Pope praised India for not allowing itself to slip into dictatorship. "It might appear tempting to some to resolve India's problems with a dictatorial system. Instead they prefer the other principle, the principle that man is free and that man must have his due liberty even in the political field."

## Prisoners on best behaviour

From Harry Debelius Madrid

Prisoners have minimised the effect of work-to-rule action by their warden at Madrid's Carabanchel Prison by behaving themselves and doing everything exactly as they should.

It was learnt yesterday that guards at some of Spain's prisons began their protest on Monday and have been annoyed by the inmates being well behaved. But they will continue their work-to-rule until Friday.

The guards are demanding a pay increase of about 40 per cent; permission to carry weapons when off duty; an increase in their number; better security and special measures to combat drug traffic in all penal institutions.

According to the Penal Institution Employees' Union the protest affects 20 prisons. The Interior Ministry claims it affects only five.

The prisoners' co-ordinating committee, a loose organization of inmates, called upon Carabanchel prisoners to be on their best behaviour while the protest lasts, so as not to give the guards a better argument in their demands for more security and vigilance inside the prisons.

## Painkiller sales halted in US cyanide scare

New York (Reuter) - A leading US supermarket chain has suspended sales of the painkiller Tylenol after the death of a young woman who had taken capsules who may have been laced with cyanide, police said.

A and P supermarkets removed Tylenol, an aspirin substitute, from the shelves of its 1,000 stores in 26 states. Three-and-a-half years ago seven people in Chicago were killed by Tylenol containing cyanide. Police are still trying to discover who was responsible.

The medical examiner, Dr Louis Rob, found that Ms Elstroth died of cyanide poisoning, possibly as a result of taking the Tylenol capsules.

The lot number in this incident was ADE916, with a May 1987 expiration date.

The US Food and Drug Administration said this batch of Tylenol had been in distribution since August 1985 "with no incident". It said such incidents were "invariably local in nature".

Johnson and Johnson, the maker of Tylenol, said that it had "no reason to believe this is not an isolated event". However, it said that people in the Youkers-New York area should avoid taking Tylenol extra strength, which is sold in 24-capsule containers.

Police Commissioner Joseph Fernandez of the New York suburb of Youkers said that Diane Elstroth, aged 23, died on Saturday at the home of friends after taking two Tylenol capsules.

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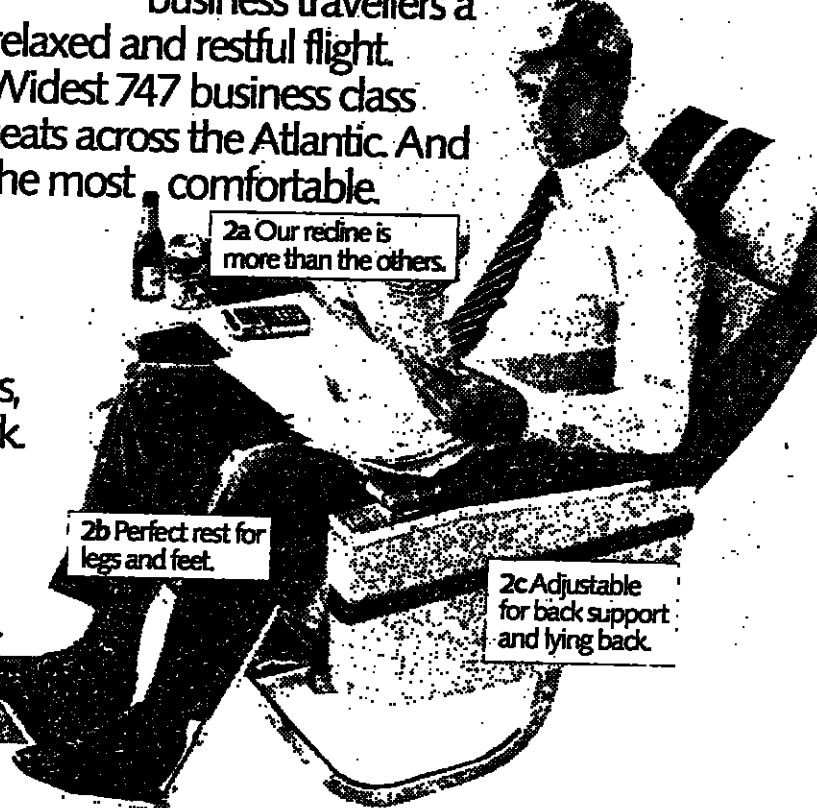
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Back to business in Haiti

Getting to know the bouncing general

From Trevor Fishlock, Port-au-Prince

We were getting to know the general. There were amazing scenes, everything that has happened in Haiti in the past week has been extraordinary, and the first press conference of General Henry Namphy, who heads the interim Government, was no exception.

The general would not stand still. He bounced around the bathroom in the presidential palace like a bagatelle ball, and everywhere he went a frenzied scrum of reporters and cameramen followed.

While the mobile general was the star attraction, and plainly enjoyed every moment of the confusion, other members of the Government were by no means wallflowers, and were themselves besieged in subsidiary press conferences.

Here is what emerged from Haiti's first big encounter with the world's press. The general said that the country would try to find a way, perhaps through international law, of recovering some of the immense fortune looted by the Duvaliers, Papa Doc and Baby Doc. No one knows how much is salted away abroad, but the most quoted estimates run into hundreds of millions of dollars.

The Duvaliers hid their country, which lived to a considerable extent off foreign aid, mostly from the United States. The Americans were interested primarily in Haiti's stability, although even their support wavered in the face of continuing evidence of the regime's outrageous cruelty.

The Tontons Macoute have been dissolved and their weapons surrendered, the general said. He added that they would remain only in the memories of the people. The Tontons were the principal agency for killings, torture and disappearances. There were about 14,000 of them, and they outnumbered the Army two to one. They had no wages and lived by extorting money, food and goods. Their former commander, Mrs Rosalie Adolphe, was once in charge of the notorious Fort-an-Prince.

Mrs Adolphe has done many evil things, said one member of the new Government. She is now in protective custody, along with other members of the Tontons Macoute. But it is unlikely that they will be brought to trial. The new Minister of Justice said the state would not pursue them, although citizens could bring charges if they wished.

The Government will respond to a popular demand and change the red and black national flag to the original pre-Duvalier red and blue version, created when the slaves overthrew their French masters in 1804 and made their flag by tearing the white section from the French tricolour.

The numerous Haitian exiles who fled the repression and now live in large concentrations in Miami, New York and Montreal will not be allowed to come back in a rush. The general made clear that the new Government does not want the country's delicate state of order upset.

The road to democracy will include the setting up of a National Assembly, which will draw up a constitution and call elections. The stocky general wound up his mobile conference by heading for one of the grand staircases, the jostling communicators in tow. To add to the turmoil, waiters appeared bearing trays of canapés and bottles of pop. Half-way up the stairs, the smiling general turned and dismissed us with a wave. "Have a nice trip," he cried. "Have a nice trip."



General Henry Namphy, the provisional Haitian leader, saluting the flag outside the National Palace.

Disaster cancels Jupiter missions

Pasadena (UPI) — The destruction of the shuttle Challenger has grounded indefinitely two long-planned showcase shuttle probes bound for Jupiter and the sun.

Nasa project officials have also cancelled the shuttle Columbia's planned March mission, to carry a battery of telescopes into orbit, that was to facilitate a study of Halley's Comet.

Mr William Graham, acting administrator of Nasa, said the loss of Challenger in a fiery explosion on January 28 "eroded schedule margins for launch site processing" and personnel required for planned missions were now preoccupied with the investigation.

The cancelled missions, the Ulysses sun study and the Nasa Galileo probe, were both to be launched towards Jupiter in May.

Galileo was built to orbit the giant planet and study its moons and atmosphere, while Ulysses was to utilize Jupiter's titanic gravity to whip it above the plane of the solar system and back towards the sun.

The orbital relationship between Earth and Jupiter meant both missions had to be launched by June 9. Missing the "launch window" means a 13-month delay.

Ex-mayor killed by Red Brigades

From John Earle, Rome

The Red Brigades, after a silence lasting almost a year, have claimed responsibility for the murder in Florence on Monday of the former mayor, Signor Lando Conti, who was shot dead when his car stopped at traffic lights.

Copies of a political leaflet signed by the left-wing terrorist organization were found after the killers made off in two cars.

The same leaflet, known as Red Brigade Resolution No.20, was found after their last killing, that of Signor Ezio Tarantelli, a trade union economist, in Rome in March last year.

Signor Conti, aged 52, was mayor for 18 months until last September. A member of the Republican Party and

friend of the party leader, Senator Giovanni Spadolini, Signor Conti was still a member of the city council and was driving to a council meeting when he was assassinated.

In business life he was local agent for General Motors and was on the board of an Italian company making electronic components for radar and defence systems.

The use of a year-old political document suggested to investigators that the killing was the work of a small residual group of the Red Brigades, who have not yet succeeded in reorganizing on a national scale.

Most of the known leaders of the 1970s and the early 1980s are in jail.

French troops missing after helicopter crash

Ajaccio, Corsica (Reuter) — Recorders plucked one survivor and one body from stormy seas off Corsica and continued a search yesterday for 12 men missing after a French Navy helicopter crashed into the Mediterranean on Monday. Defence Ministry officials said.

Four ships were searching for missing personnel who might be on a rescue raft from the Super-Frelon helicopter that plunged into the

sea off the island after developing engine trouble.

Two men seen clinging to the tail were picked up a few hours later but one of them died, apparently of cold, in one of the iciest spells of weather in 30 years in the area.

The helicopter was carrying a navy commando group between France and Corsica when a turbine apparently cut out, forcing it to make an emergency sea landing.

Pentagon pardons defence supplier

From Michael Binyon, Washington

The Pentagon has lifted its suspension on General Dynamics, one of the largest US defence contractors, promising it immunity from any further suspensions that might result from criminal investigations into earlier contracts.

The pardon, after a two-month ban on the company following its indictment for contract fraud, was announced at the weekend by Mr Everett Pyatt, assistant Secretary for the Navy, saying that under its new chairman General Dynamics was carrying out a "major reformation" of its business methods.

The Pentagon decision has been criticized sharply by Congress.

Mr John Dingell, chairman of the House of Representatives oversight and investigating sub-committee, called it "the most sweeping thing since the Nixon pardon" and said he would demand an explanation from Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary when he testifies on procurement abuses next month.

General Dynamics was suspended twice last year from competing for defence contracts — once in May for overcharging, illegal gratuities and what the Secretary of the

Navy called "a pervasive corporate attitude that we find inappropriate to the public trust", and in December after four current and former executives were indicted on charges of defrauding the Government of millions of dollars.

In return for the partial immunity, Mr Pyatt said that General Dynamics had agreed to a close examination of 50 of its contracts over the past five years, to place \$50 million in escrow to cover potential liabilities, to reimburse the Government \$500,000 in administrative costs and to return \$22 million in excessive charges.

Pentagon officials said the agreement was reached principally because the Pentagon could not do without General Dynamics, which is the sole producer of Trident submarines, M1 tanks, F16 fighter planes and other critical weapons.

They said the Navy was satisfied that the company's questionable practices were being rooted out.

While under suspension, the company continued to produce and be paid for weapons under earlier contracts. Last year it won \$6.7 billion of military equipment contracts, an increase of 85 per cent over 1984.

6m still at risk in Ethiopia

By Nicholas Ashford, Diplomatic Correspondent

At least six million people in Ethiopia, one million of them children, will need assistance from international relief organizations and other donor agencies this year because of continuing famine in parts of that country, according to Mr Alan Court, programme officer in Ethiopia for Unicef, the United Nations Children's Fund.

The number in need of help is two million lower than the total who received emergency aid last year.

Mr Court attributed this improvement in part to the success of the 1985 relief effort, particularly those programmes which enabled villagers to return to their land and thereby end their dependency on food hand-outs.

"The number needing help this year would have been far higher if there had not been such a successful response to the Ethiopian famine during 1985", he said.

But he expressed concern that "compassion fatigue" was beginning to affect public opinion and this could mean that contributions towards Ethiopian famine relief will be substantially lower.

He also feared that Western opinion had been affected by the adverse publicity the Ethiopian Government's population "resettlement" programme had received.

Snow puts Austria into chaos

From Richard Bassett, Vienna

Heavy snowfalls and storms plunged much of southern and eastern Austria into chaos yesterday and resulted in several avalanches.

In the eastern Tyrol, a 13-year-old Dutch schoolgirl was found dead after losing her way in a snowstorm. She had avoided being buried by an avalanche but had frozen to death, doctors reported.

In Graz, the second largest city in Austria, more snow has fallen in the last three days than at any time since 1929. Trams and buses ground to a halt yesterday and postmen were issued with skis to help them negotiate the deep snow lying in all Graz's streets.

The Styrian government called an emergency meeting to cope with the crisis and issued a plea for calm.

The Austrian Army has also been mobilized to help firemen and roadworkers but attempt to shift the snow but by afternoon it was still snowing heavily in Graz.

Several villages in Styria are cut off and the Semmering railway linking Vienna with Italy was impassable.

All international expresses from Italy and the Balkans which were expected in Vienna yesterday morning had not arrived by midday.

Rebels down planes

Islamabad (Reuter) — Afghan rebels shot down six military aircraft in two provinces and killed up to 90 Communist troops in attacks on posts around the western town of Herat. Western diplomats said yesterday.

They quoted reports from Afghanistan as saying five planes were shot down and several troops killed around the southern town of Ghazni

last month. A helicopter was downed last week near Hari River in the western province of Chhor, where four Russians were also killed, they said. A number of Russians were said to be among 90 troops killed in a January 29 rebel attack on military posts around Herat. The diplomats also reported heavy fighting in the Panjsher Valley and north of Kabul.

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# Shcharansky's long road to freedom

At the centre of Berlin's Glienicke Bridge yesterday morning Soviet dissident Anatoly Shcharansky stepped into a dark blue Mercedes and was driven to freedom. His release marks the end of a long campaign by his wife Avital which had at its root the slow rebirth of a national Jewish consciousness in Russia. Martin Gilbert traces the story of their meeting, their marriage and their long struggle for human rights and the homeland



Anatoly Shcharansky: his every movement, glance and thought suggested freedom



Avital Shcharansky: end of an eight-year campaign for her husband's release

Anatoly Shcharansky was born in the Soviet coal-mining city of Donetsk on 20 January 1948. He was a late child of Jewish parents, but grew up a thoroughly assimilated Soviet citizen. That is, until the Arab-Israeli Six Day War of 1967.

In 1966 there was still an Israeli Embassy in the Soviet capital, but there was little point in asking for an exit visa to go to Israel. The State of Israel was therefore a remote curiosity.

Then, on 3 December, 1966, the Soviet Prime Minister, Alexei Kosygin, issued a formal declaration in Paris that Jews could go to Israel to be reunited with members of their family. This change in practice electrified Soviet Jewry.

In June 1967 the Six Day War broke out. Radio Moscow, jubilant at the initial Arab successes, announced the imminent destruction of the 19-year-old state. This trumpeting of Israel's last hours of existence released the hidden Jewishness and national pride of Russia's silent Jews. With each Moscow radio broadcast of another Arab victory, of Tel Aviv in flames, of thousands of Israeli dead, fear for Israel's existence turned into a passionate longing

to be a part of the struggle. And Israel's victory gave them a clear, indisputable reason to be proud of being Jewish.

"This feeling was so strong", one of Shcharansky's friends later told me, "that it influenced the whole of Russia. Not that anti-semitism disappeared, but now it was combined with some kind of respect. With pride in Israel came a deep desire to make a personal contribution to a desire which the Kosygin declaration of December 1966 seemed to bring within the bounds of reality. But no sooner had the Six Day War ended than the granting of exit visas stopped.

The awakening of Soviet Jewry, however, could not be reversed, that easily. Hebrew classes burgeoned; private discussion groups exchanged information about Israeli life.

Shcharansky now, with so many tens of thousands of Soviet Jews, embarked upon an exhilarating, and for many an ultimately satisfactory, voyage: the road to Jewish identity, and then to Israel.

In April 1973, he applied for an exit visa for Israel. Seven months later, it was refused. He had become one of the growing band of Soviet refuseniks.

## REFUSENIKS

In 1972, Jewish activists in the Soviet Union had begun to compile lists of those who had been refused exit visas. Much of the information came from Israel. Sometimes knowledge of a refused exit visa was acquired at the visa office in Moscow, by approaching people as they came out. Some declined to give their name and address or the date of their first application. They didn't want to be known as refuseniks. Others were willing to be listed.

Thus a series of lists was compiled, covering every region of the Soviet Union. After the names had been put in alphabetical order, city by city, each list was sent to the West. Their arrival made three things clear: that the number of refuseniks was growing; that the number of visas granted in 1975 would fall well below the figures for 1974; and that the reasons given for the refusals were as absurd as they had always been.

Where the reason was given by the visa office as "against the interests of the State" or "State secrecy", it was in most cases a fiction. Those Jews who were really involved in any form of secret work were usually afraid to apply for an exit visa, knowing that they would be bound to receive a refusal, and were not willing to give up their careers for nothing. Sometimes the absurdity of the reason was apparent from the list: for example, "reason given by visa office - secrecy; place of work - the Moscow circus".

## THE ARREST

In March 1977, harassment of Jewish activists in the Soviet Union was reaching a pitch not seen for many years.

Then on March 15, the Soviet authorities unexpectedly announced the release of Dr Mikhail Shernin, a 60-year-old doctor, who still had five-and-a-half years to serve of his eight-year labour camp sentence. Shernin's release, declared the Soviet news agency TASS, was a "humanitarian act" in the light of Shernin's age. "I think they will now arrest someone else instead of Shernin," was Shcharansky's first comment to two Western journalists who were with him when he heard the news.

The two journalists - Harold D. Piper of *The Baltimore Sun* and David Satter, an American who worked with *The Financial Times* in London - asked Shcharansky what it was like "to be followed so intensively".

Instead of replying with some statement of indignation, which was never his style, Shcharansky said he would give them an illustration. He would simply go out and be followed by the KGB minders who tailed him remorselessly, and the correspondents could come along and watch. With two other Jewish activists, they put on their coats and went to the elevator.

## His KGB minders followed him everywhere

"These KGB operations", Shcharansky explained, "had a certain etiquette of their own." First, one agent would enter the elevator, then Shcharansky, then another KGB man. This was what happened. The two Western correspondents piled in behind Shcharansky. Amid the crush of KGB men, there was no room for one of the activists, who had to run down.

When Shcharansky, the two journalists and the KGB men reached the ground floor, yet more KGB agents were waiting. The two journalists were pushed to one side. Shcharansky, pushed sharply from behind, was forced into a waiting car.

The first news to reach the West of Shcharansky's arrest was in a telegram sent by his friends in Moscow late on the evening of March 15. "Greatest fears realized," it read. "Shcharansky arrested, now at Lefortovo prison, Moscow. Family informed KGB investigating Shcharansky for crimes against State. Help please."

That help was not long in coming. On March 17 1977, Avital Shcharansky flew from Jerusalem to London to begin the long campaign for her husband's release.

Adapted by Mary Dejevsky from Shcharansky, by Martin Gilbert, to be published by Macmillan, London. Reprinted by permission of the publisher.

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## A wedding morning spent in prison

On October 6 1973 Syrian and Egyptian forces attacked Israel. The October War united Jewish activists in Moscow in a fierce bond. On October 13 as the battle continued on the Golan Heights and in the Sinai desert, hundreds of young Jews gathered outside the synagogue in Moscow in the severe cold of an early winter; among them was Shcharansky. Another was a girl of 22. Her brother, also a refusenik, was then serving a short prison sentence for protesting against the growing number of refusals. Preparing him a package of warm clothes, the girl smuggled a note inside it, written in Hebrew, telling him that Israeli forces were approaching Damascus.

The girl had no idea in which of the Moscow prisons her brother was being held. In search of advice, she went up to a group of young Jews who were holding

a small demonstration on the steps of the synagogue. Several of the protesters tried to reassure her about her brother's imprisonment. As she listened to them, a young man came up to her. It was Shcharansky.

"He could see that I was afraid," the girl remembered, "and he tried to comfort me. He asked me all about myself, my work, my plans to go to Israel. 'I'm really called Natan', Shcharansky told her. 'That's what I will be called in Israel.' The young girl was Natalia Stiglitz. Later she chose the Hebrew name Avital. She and the young man began to talk about Hebrew classes. Shcharansky, cold and shivering with an animation which seemed to her remarkable. His every movement, glance and thought suggested freedom. Looking at this enthusiastic young man for the

first time, she later explained: "I thought, Israel is probably rather like him." A few days later she went with Shcharansky to her first Hebrew lesson.

In the spring of 1974, Avital, on Shcharansky's insistence, applied for an exit visa. While she awaited the decision, she and Shcharansky decided to get married. He had re-applied for an exit visa, and they hoped to be able to leave as man and wife. Refused a civil marriage, they tried a different route. They went to the Moscow synagogue. "The

No such meeting took place. On June 19 1974, the eve of President Nixon's second visit to Moscow, 18 Jews, including Shcharansky, were arrested and held in prison for the duration of Nixon's visit.

While Shcharansky was in prison, Avital was told that her request for an exit visa had been granted. There was only one condition: she must leave the Soviet Union within 10 days. Avital did not know which way to turn; in a desperate attempt to see Shcharansky, she refused to pay for her exit visa until she had seen him. The following day, she returned to the visa office to seek more time. "If you do not take this visa", they told her, "you will stay in Russia for the rest of your life, and you will have many problems." Eventually, she decided to hope for the best and take the visa.

Avital went to see Girsch Manevich to ask him if he could arrange a traditional Jewish wedding for them, under the traditional chuppah or canopy. "At first, he said he could not arrange it. My fiancé was an

activist, I wanted to go to Israel, and it would be dangerous for the Jewish community and the synagogue if they married us", she later recalled. But then he asked to see a picture of her fiancé, and when he realized it was Shcharansky, he promised to do all he could. The wedding was arranged for July 4, the day before Avital's exit visa expired.

On the morning of his wedding, Avital was still in prison. At 10 o'clock, the KGB had told him he could leave his cell and go home. Not wanting to let

At 4pm the ceremony began. "It was such a happy wedding", Avital later recalled. "Afterwards, Manevich made a wonderful speech about the miracle of Jewish survival. And the rabbi - who did not know Anatoly was a refusenik - understood what was happening because after the wedding ceremony we all started to sing Hebrew songs."

In the days of waiting between getting her exit visa and her wedding, Avital had been assured that if she went to Israel "quietly, with no fuss", her husband would be allowed to join her within a matter of "a few months".

Despite these assurances, Avital had been reluctant to leave. But Shcharansky convinced her that she should go. On July 5 1974, the last day on which her exit visa was valid, she flew out of the Soviet Union, first to Vienna and then to Israel.

Despite the assurance which Avital had received, Shcharansky was refused permission to follow her. When he applied once more to leave, his application was rejected. This time no reason was given.

## His wife was told to leave quietly so he could follow

rabbi there was afraid", Avital recalled. "He said no, he could not help. It would be a danger for the synagogue. He suggested we go to a different city. I started going to synagogue regularly and one day I met an old man, Girsch Manevich, a very religious man and a leading authority on Jewish affairs. We arranged to have a meeting with him.

## Israel, she thought, is probably rather like him

them after the last word he replied: "No, I haven't finished my book."

Two hours later, tired and unshaven, Shcharansky returned home to find that he was to be married that day. He at once had a shower and hurried to the synagogue to complete the wedding arrangements.

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## Why being an oddball may not be all that silly

Eccentrics are seen as cranky or bizarre, but in a conformist world a psychologist thinks they have much to contribute.

The world has too few eccentrics, according to Dr David Weeks, principal clinical psychologist at the Royal Edinburgh Hospital, who for nearly two years has been studying a group of volunteers the world might dismiss as oddball, offbeat, curious, cranky or bizarre in an attempt to find any common thread among them.

"The result is entirely reassuring. They are probably a lot more mentally healthy than a lot of people who consider themselves to be normal.

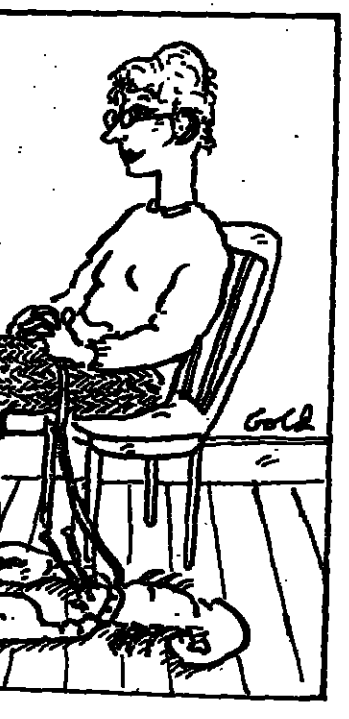
"If there is one cause for alarm it is that eccentrics are

so rare. They have a lot to contribute, they often think very originally and, after talking to them at length, I think that society would be better if people generally were a bit more eccentric," he said.

In a conforming, rule-ridden world, they represented a bright flash of non-conformity, although psychologists have devoted little time to studying them despite the buffer zone eccentrics provide between the dull norm and the darker territory of genuine mental illness.

The Edinburgh study carried out by Dr Weeks and an assistant attracted a response from 170 people who felt they were eccentric. They included joiners, a journalist, doctors, a surgeon, publisher and a restaurateur.

"It was a wide cross-section that we interviewed or asked to fill in a very detailed questionnaire. The



## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 873)

ACROSS

- 1 Banals (6)
- 2 Silencer plate (6)
- 3 Behind time (4)
- 4 Self-governance (8)
- 5 Collaborator (5)
- 6 Rabbite (3)
- 7 First-born (5)
- 8 Succession (13)
- 9 Brown-grey (3)
- 10 Warehouse (8)
- 11 Out of order (8)
- 12 Market pessimist (4)
- 13 Wrap up (6)
- 14 Vulgar (6)

DOWN

- 1 Eve (4)
- 2 Abundance (9)
- 3 Frank (5)
- 4 Conductor's stick (5)
- 5 Money reserve (4)
- 6 Under bar dance (5)
- 7 Gain point (5)
- 8 Smooth (5)
- 9 Come (8)
- 10 Image (9)
- 11 Lou (4)
- 12 Outcrop (11)
- 13 Form (5)
- 14 Smooth (5)
- 15 Helmsman (11)
- 16 Tendril (11)
- 17 Mused (13)
- 18 Edam (5)
- 19 Meat (3)
- 20 Hilt (4)
- 21 Belton (8)
- 22 Cray (6)
- 23 Marum (6)
- 24 Damsel (10)
- 25 Donatist (12)
- 26 Took (4)
- 27 Harm (6)
- 28 Cranied (19)
- 29 Meats (12)
- 30 Grail (22)

results have been fed to a computer, but we have already come up with 25 points of similarity in the way eccentrics behave," Dr Weeks said.

They tended to be loners, often the eldest or the only child in a family, people who had been under a stronger parental spotlight than normal, they preferred solitary, non-competitive sports such as swimming or hill-walking.

Eccentrics often felt the "ordinary world" was mundane and out of step with them. An eccentric would often be convinced that he or she was different, ahead of their time, and that others had stolen or exploited their good ideas.

Their thinking was often brilliant even when it was completely unscientific.

"One man was convinced he had invented a machine that achieved perpetual motion. Another designed a laser beam radiation neutraliser which offended every scientific law. But he also invented a perfectly reasonable device for clearing up oil pollution."

Eccentrics were usually self-conscious and totally pre-occupied with one or two subjects. They were generally dogmatic, highly opinionated and did not suffer fools.

Rather than dealing with local politicians and officialdom they preferred to take up issues by writing to at least a Cabinet minister or the Prime Minister.

Women eccentrics when their children left home were apt to leave home themselves or throw their husbands out and embark on a whole blossoming of eccentric experiments and ideas with no holds barred.

Male eccentrics were usually humbler by nature than females who tended to be very assertive.

"They can be a curious

mixture, slightly abrasive yet at the same time charming and wanting to be liked, yet they do not hesitate to ask the most difficult or uncomfortable questions and do not suffer embarrassment.

They tend to be lower middle class, slightly right wing and usually perceive things visually. Their spelling is often poor to the point of minimal dyslexia.

Most "normal" people usually try to ignore eccentric behaviour which makes eccentrics feel socially invisible and even more determined to be noticed.

Appeared the woman who appeared at Dr Weeks' interview pulling behind her a large plastic lobster on a chain, the man who drove everywhere on a large tricycle of his own invention, the articulate man who called himself a militarist and refused to get out of bed, a charming man who lived in a cave and went in for long distance walks wearing his pyjamas.

The list was long and highly eccentric, but Dr Weeks insisted that none of the individuals was mad.

"But I can very well imagine a psychiatrist who did not have the concept of eccentricity in his repertoire thinking that they were. That is why a better understanding is necessary," he said.

To rank as a true eccentric, a person must possess at least 60 per cent of the personality traits Dr Weeks and his partner have pinpointed.

He admits to some of them himself. "My colleagues tell me my greatest eccentricity is a strong wish to talk to journalists," he confessed.

**Ronald Faux**

سكزا من الأصل



WEDNESDAY PAGE



Bridging the generation gap: Norma Ricketts, (left) with her son Adam, and Ann Nairn with daughter Amy

# When life begins at forty

The problems of childbirth can be increased if the mother is over 40. But, as Caroline Moorehead reports, so too can the joys

Ann Nairn was taken into hospital when she was eight months pregnant; the baby was lying crossways and needed to be watched. One morning her obstetrician arrived to see her with his class of students. They all studied her notes. "And what", he asked the students, "is wrong with this mother?"

A forbidding young woman at the back piped up: "She's too old". There was a little embarrassed laughter. "That means she's more likely to have a baby with Down's syndrome, her blood pressure is probably very high and she'll have more complications at birth."

Hardly comforting, even if funny when later recounted as a joke to friends. The disapproving medical student was, of course, perfectly right. Ann Nairn was 44, and 44, from a purely medical point of view, is not the ideal time to produce a first baby.

In New York, it seems, there has recently developed a wage for professional women to wait until 39 or 40 before starting their families. In London, women barristers, bankers, journalists and doctors appear to be beginning to do the same.

As Penny Blackie explains in *Becoming a Mother after Thirty*, the women in social classes one and two are more likely to have their first babies later than those in classes three, four and five (and even then the average age of all mothers, though rising, was still only 25.5 in 1982).

Over 40 may indeed sound old - but what, for both babies and mothers, does it actually mean? For Ann Nairn it has meant nothing but pleasure. Amy will be one in two weeks' time. She is round, smiling and extremely contented. The past year has been fun. Even the months leading up to her arrival were good, if difficult.

Ann had had trouble conceiving at 42, having been married 10 years, she decided that she could no longer leave it all to fate and that the time had come for a last concerted attempt to get pregnant.

She put aside her work, as a television producer and government agency adviser, and started attending a private fertility clinic. "It was immediately cheering to be

doing something, to have made a decision. No one made me feel 102."

Today, Ann Nairn is very clear about what having a child late means to her. "After 40, your life tends to be better organized. You've got a good network of friends and somehow you know who you are. You've got more money. And, of course, I've got what I wanted: having wanted it so very badly, I'm not going to throw it away."

If there is a drawback to her late baby, she says, it's the exhaustion. All mothers over 40 talk of being tired; they are tired before the baby comes and even more so after.

Diana Hughes, a magistrate and serving on a number of voluntary committees, gave up work altogether when she was five months pregnant. She was 40. She was so tired she couldn't get out of bed.

Her story is somewhat different. She started trying to get pregnant soon after she married, at 27. "There's not a hospital in London, or probably even southern England, that I didn't go to." Three operations and prolonged treatment at a fertility clinic produced Robert, now 18 months old. "I had been obsessed by the thought of having a baby for nearly 14 years. I really think I would have had a

nervous breakdown if I had failed. I'd been frequently depressed. My worry while pregnant was that perhaps I had put everything on to that, and that once the baby came I'd really find it was my life which was wrong."

She needn't have worried. For her, as for Ann Nairn, the experience has been happy. She, too, has thought a great deal about what her single baby will mean. "At 20 I was very selfish, I wanted to get on with my own life. Now I know very much better just how short the five years before he goes to school really are. I don't intend to waste them."

Diana Hughes breastfed Robert for 14 months. She has looked after him almost entirely without help, "even if I do get dreadfully bored with baby games and I don't like being the only older mother at children's parties and in the park."

Realizing that she will be 60 when her son reaches 19 she also considers the future with great care. "That's an advantage. I try and learn by the mistakes my friends have made. I look at their teenage children and model myself on the others whose children are turning out well." Best of all, she says, is what the child has done to

her marriage: "It has made us feel like a real family."

Pausing in mid career to have her baby has been easier for her than for many. But most older first-time mothers who have worked say that waiting gives you vital time to establish yourself, so that, as one woman put it, when you do go back it's not a question of "Who?" when you ring up, by "Hello, when are you back?" And if you decide not to return to work, you can look back on the years when you had appetite and energy for a career, and the resulting confidence it leaves you with.

Sara Dale was 41 when she had a baby. Having minded, in her thirties, not having children, she had long since put the idea behind her. Motherhood now came as a very pleasant shock; she instantly adopted two more. She is now 55. To look after them all, she stopped her successful job as a film director, but without regrets. When they were all at school, she had no trouble going back to it, part time. She has now just finished a degree with the Open University.

"When I look around and see women in their thirties panicking in case they never have a child, I want to tell them: relax, get on with your work, don't panic,

## The medical risks of late pregnancy

Since the advent of modern obstetrics, death in childbirth is extremely rare. But its likelihood bears a close relationship to the age of the woman after the age of 35, mortality from the complications of pregnancy and delivery is well over four times that in the pregnant population in general; after 45 the chances of disaster rise to 15 times that of the younger woman.

In the older woman there is also an appreciable mortality from incidental disease made worse by pregnancy. Babies of the over 35s are 50 per cent more likely to be stillborn, or die in the first week of life, than those of younger women.

Older women are less efficient at reproduction in every aspect; their fertility falls, unexplained

miscarriages are more common, premature delivery more likely and their babies are smaller.

Labour is more efficient if women have their first baby before they are 30. In older women each stage lasts longer and carries an increased chance of causing excessive stress to mother or baby. Because of this, forceps delivery or Caesarean section are needed more often. Haemorrhage, and the retention of the placenta (after-birth) also occurs more often in older women. In pregnancy, high blood pressure and toxæmia are frequent complications in the over 35s.

The result is damage to the placenta, which is too small to sustain normal intra-uterine growth in pregnancy and may be inadequate to supply oxygen to the baby during labour.

Twins are more common in older women, which increases the likelihood of miscarriages, premature deliveries and prolonged labours.

Fibroids are common in the over 40s. In pregnancies they can give rise to acute pain, and during deliveries very occasionally obstruction. Down's Syndrome (mongolism) and other related chromosomal disorders increase after the age of 35, when the incidence is one in every 650 pregnancies. By the age of 40 this has risen to one in 50, and thereafter progressively increases.

Some rare diseases are found more often if the father is over the age of 40. But most doctors believe that their risk is not great enough to warrant foetal monitoring.

Dr Thomas Stuttaford

## Lent: giving up is hard to do

FIRST PERSON

Christine Brown

That very old-fashioned notion of giving up something for Lent has never been easy. However small the sacrifice, the six weeks which start today, Ash Wednesday, can seem very long.

But over the years I've found another difficulty creeping in. People, public opinion, call it what you will, are invading my Lent. It's like a conspiracy.

Health fanatics, in particular, are bent on taking the spirituality out of my Lenten exercise. The "it's bad for you" school are making nonsense of my six weeks' sacrifice. It came home forcibly to me this year when I mentioned I was giving up my great weakness, cream cakes.

Before I could say "Lent" I found myself unwillingly locked in a conversation about calories, weight loss, combining exercise with dieting, etc. There wasn't any point where I could protest: "But I'm giving them up for Lent..."

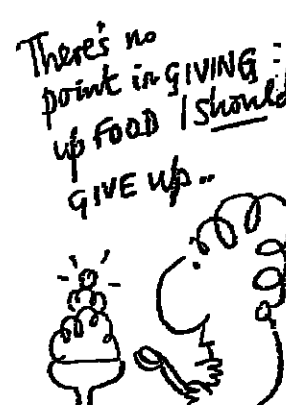
I can see that giving up small pleasures sounds a bit feeble. I know it's a long way from wearing sack cloth and ashes. But since it means something to me, I'd like my little sacrifice to be because it's Lent and not for any secular purpose.

There was a time when giving up anything had a definite Lenten flavour, but no longer. Cutting out something nowadays is assumed to be for your physical well-being and not your spiritual. Take, or rather don't take, sugar in your tea. If you are in the habit of tipping three or four spoonfuls into tea or coffee, it's very hard to do without. I know - I've tried.

If you virtuously reject the sugar bowl the reaction is: "Oh, very wise. Personally we never keep the stuff in the house", followed by a lecture on what sugar does to your system.

Health-conscious mothers give their children fruit instead of sweets in an effort to cut down on fillings and painful encounters with the dentist. Very commendable, I'm sure, but taken to its logical conclusion we'll end up a nation of non-sweet-eaters.

If I contemplate giving up alcohol, friends will think



I'm taking the drink/drive laws very seriously and won't risk losing my driving licence.

Cigarette smokers - and giving up smoking used to be a great favourite - will face a similar difficulty. Who is going to believe they're giving it up for Lent? The anti-smoking lobby will just take them to their bosom and assume that the advertising campaigns have won another convert.

There was a time when giving up the weekly cinema trip was a sacrifice *par excellence*. No longer. The custom, for me anyway, of going to the cinema isn't what it was. Who wants to pay a minimum £2 per head plus car parking charges, etc. when a good video and your own fireable is cheaper and more enjoyable? Another little Lenten exercise gone.

I suppose I could unplug the video and turn the television set to the wall. No doubt, friends would think I was making a statement about the quality of programming and draw me into a "is our television too violent" debate.

So if you meet someone over the next six weeks who has given up alcohol, smoking, chocolate, the cinema, television or the like, give him the benefit of the doubt. He could just be doing it for Lent.

## Home comment

TALKBACK

From Jo Ash, Heathside Gardens, Woking, Surrey.

It seems Penny Perrick ("Working women who want to go home", Monday Page, January 27) oversimplifies matters. Indeed the comparisons she makes seem to betray more concern for a neat piece of writing than for the truth.

I can understand that as a "working woman" herself, she may have something of an emotional reaction against those who want to "go back home", but I do not think it very helpful to paint such a naive picture. This is a complex situation which causes many of her readers serious heart searching.

It is just too easy to dismiss women who want to give up their careers to have a family as "drop outs", who give up "when the going gets rough".

It is also naive in the extreme to suggest that women at home are able to have: light nap after lunch! In my experience it is far more likely to be the executive woman who achieves this.

It may be that Ms Perrick did not entirely intend to dismiss all women at home.

She does suggest in her last paragraph that we may find ourselves doing a little *each* role in our time. By this in its turn begs the question, how can we achieve career success and also do our best for our families?

May I suggest that Ms Perrick is mistaken in referring to two kinds of women. The women who want to go home are no different from her, they just happen to be leaning in the other direction.

## The winter vegetable plot thickens

To read a propagandist, a person with vested intellectual interests, is as dull as dining with a vegetarian. Propaganda is no less numbing now than it was when Peter Fleming aired the proposition 50 years ago. But today, I venture, he would choose a different analogy, because it is in vegetarian kitchens that some of the most exciting cooking is being done.

THE TIMES COOK SHONA CRAWFORD POOLE

look right alongside pretty plates of popularized nouvelle cuisine.

In the wrong hands - those that eschew salt and fat - haute vegetarian is as dull as propaganda. It leaves you hungry too. But in good hands it can be light, fresh, exciting and satisfying, and it need not be complicated to cook.

The following dishes are adapted from recipes cooked by two entrants in the regional finals of the Young Chef Of The Year 1986. The subject of this year's contest is healthy eating. For his first course, Shaun Cook of the Cooper Inn, Pangbourne, Berkshire, made a dish of marinated leeks with a tomato and winter savoury sorbet. The leek part of the dish stands very well on its own.

- Marinated leeks Serves four: 450g (1lb) small leeks, 1 shallot, 12 fennel seeds, 5 tablespoons lemon vinegar or white wine vinegar

Remove the leeks from the marinade and arrange them on a serving plate or plates. Take out the lemon zest and dress the leeks with some of the marinade. Serve with plenty of warm, crusty bread.

The next dish was the vegetarian main course offered by Stephen Duffield of the Imperial Hotel, Great Yarmouth. I tasted these parcels of carrot wrapped in spinach and served on spaghetti with fresh tomato before I saw the recipe and was surprised by the simplicity of the ingredients. The tastes and textures are unusually lively and satisfying. For hearty appetites, double the quantities given in the recipe.

- Spinach and carrot parcels with pasta Serves two: 225g (8oz) carrots, 1/2 clove garlic, 1 tablespoon lemon juice, Salt and black pepper, 6 large spinach leaves, Freshly grated nutmeg, 30g (1oz) white breadcrumbs, 30g (1oz) ground almonds, 1 teaspoon oil or butter, 110g (4oz) wholewheat spaghetti, 2 ripe tomatoes

Decent fresh spinach has been in short supply and expensive for the past week. Frozen spinach will not do

for this recipe, so if there is no raw spinach in the market alternatives may be needed. The thick stemmed, fleshy leaved spinach sold in Greek shops is an ideal substitute. Cabbage could be used instead, or opened out layers of cooked leek.

Scrape and finely grate the carrots. Cook them lightly, without fat, in a non-stick pan with the garlic and lemon juice. They should retain some of their crispness. Season with salt and pepper and set aside to cool. Sweat the spinach leaves in a covered pan over a low heat and then cool and season them with salt, pepper and nutmeg.

Open out the spinach and use it to wrap two neat parcels of carrot. Set them on a baking tin. Brush with the oil or butter. Mix the crumbs and almonds and sprinkle them on the parcels. Bake in a preheated moderate oven (180°C/350°F, gas mark 4) for about 20 minutes.

In the meantime cook the spaghetti in plenty of boiling, salted water. Peel, deseed and dice the tomatoes. Combine the freshly cooked spaghetti with the diced tomato and season it with salt, pepper and nutmeg.

Divide the spaghetti between two hot plates and top each with a spinach parcel.

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THE TIMES DIARY

Mandela to London?

ANC leader Nelson Mandela may be released and flown to London in the next few days...

Few, not one

The Ex-Services Mental Welfare Society has come unstuck by using a false case history to get public donations for wounded ex-servicemen...

Adrift

I hope Leslie Carpenter, chief executive of Reed International is better informed than IFC compilers of the 1986 Look and Learn annual...

BARRY FANTONI



I had no idea he was backing the American offer

Malfunxion

While Labour's chief trade spokesman John Smith may have enhanced his reputation over the Westland affair, he really should get a grip of his speechwriters...

Jaded

Sitting through David Owen's distinctly odd What the Papers Say speech on broadcasting last week I suddenly realized it was all very familiar...

PHS

Chunnel: the Tory challenge

Tom Burke warns of the environmental danger if the contractors get their way on secondary development

The signing of the Channel Tunnel treaty today marks an end as well as a beginning. It is the end of the government's untrammelled role as principal player...

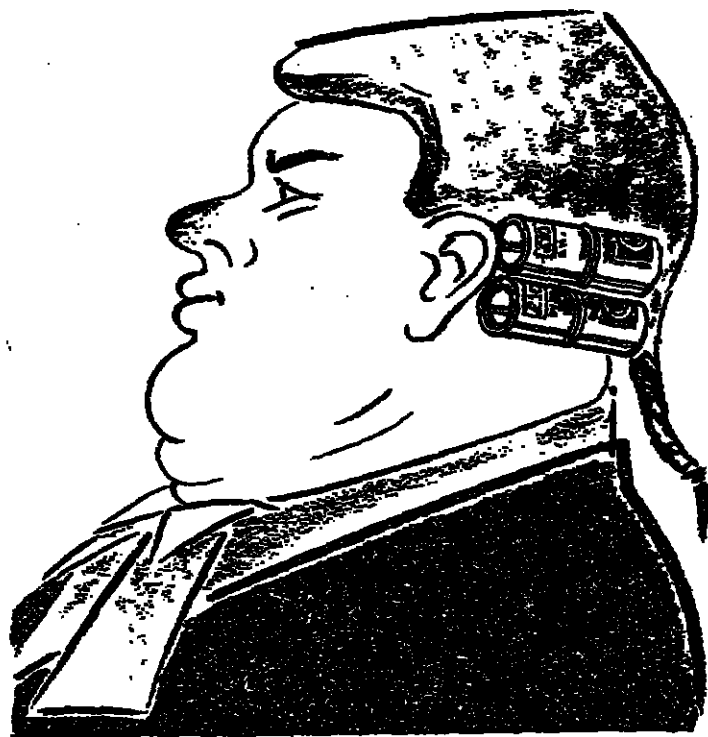
rebellion by Kent Tory MPs is fair warning that the bill's passage through Parliament will be turbulent because many of the issues normally raised in the measured calm of a public inquiry will get their first airing in the more fervent atmosphere of the House...

diminishing the justification for enlarging Stansted. But environmentalists are deeply hostile to the effects of the "consequent" or "induced" development that might occur in the motorway programme, an inch given has often meant literally a mile taken...

The Conservatives have recently made much of their conversion to "greenery" Publications from the Bow Group and the Centre for Policy Studies and speeches by William Waldegrave and Kenneth Baker have loudly proclaimed Conservatism as the natural haven for conservation...

Bernard Levin

A bargain the Bar can hardly refuse



Paula Vosnes

were asked to agree to new working practices and the closure of loss-making pits. The teachers also came up against demands that they should undertake certain strictly non-pedagogical duties, such as supervising school dinners...

80,000 cases a year in the Crown Courts. Although in some cases a litigant or defendant may represent himself, in virtually all those in which a lawyer is engaged, he must be a barrister, solicitor or have only the barest and most restricted right to speak for a client...

There are at present some participation in the revolution have raised expectations for the future. The pre-revolutionary craze for electrical appliances has become more intense and the waiting list for locally assembled cars is longer than ever...

Iran: the ayatollahs' mixed blessings

The Iranian countryside is a world away from the bustle and politics of Tehran. It is there that support for the ayatollahs was strongest when their experiment in Islamic rule began seven years ago, and it was there, in the Shi-ite heartland, that faith in the new regime was likely to persist longest...

nearby towns than to bask their own. They resent the nepotism and bribery increasingly common among local officials. The trend has not escaped the eye of the ayatollahs in Tehran, and a number of clerics and officials have been jailed for taking bribes...

bravery and anguish, victory and defeat, and eulogise the fallen, the captured and the missing. This village has been lucky. So far it has not suffered one casualty. The neighbouring villages, less fortunate, has a roll of the killed and several missing. However, the Iraqis do not always give the names of their prisoners to the International Red Cross, and some Iranian soldiers long believed dead by their families have subsequently been found alive in POW camps...

But whatever the villagers' reservations about the revolution and its consequences, it was clear to me that a majority of them still support the present leadership in Tehran, although this may not be true of other rural communities which are not Persian or Shi-ite. For the villagers, as for many urban critics of the regime, opposition leaders who have sought refuge abroad have become irrelevant. They see the only hope of improvement in the emergence of a more realistic and competent government from inside the present establishment...

Baqer Moim

David Owen

Incomes lesson from Europe

The cost of economic expansion, in the absence of an effective incomes strategy, is higher inflation. Governments of the centre-left in Australia, New Zealand, Spain and Italy are all experimenting with different types of incomes strategies which have useful lessons for parties in Britain such as the SDP...

It seems to be working. The economy is growing at around 4 per cent and registered unemployment has fallen from a postwar peak of nearly 5.4 per cent to 3.7 per cent last September. The government has recently announced its intention of cutting income tax by an average of 25 per cent, to be paid for by an across-the-board Goods & Service Tax...

ously inefficient public sector and legislation is in prospect to overhaul the chaotic social security system. At the same time the government has pursued a modestly expansionary economic policy which has resulted in steady output growth and a reduction in inflation to 10 from 12.5 per cent. Unemployment has risen to nearly 19 per cent, but has recently levelled off and in the last quarter fell for the first time in three years...

The chief lesson for the SDP from all of the above is that incomes strategies can work to restrain inflation. They must, however, be placed in a framework of incentives and market-oriented devices, not normally associated with governments of the centre-left. Perhaps market liberalism and incomes policies can go together after all.

moreover... Miles Kington

As the clichés ricochet...

For 19 years this sleepy island republic has been ruled by the iron grip of Papa "Maurice" Duvalier (writes our man in Washington). It was a reign of terror that seemed destined never to end, but so quickly did it collapse that I was actually at a dinner party in Washington one moment, the next moment in a cab going to the airport, still eating my prawn and egg mousses...

has been ruthlessly ruled by Papa "Marcos" Quezall and his wife, Maouette. Now at last elections have been forced on him by the people, as I had learnt only that evening at dinner in Washington from a guy named Walter sitting next to me, and although Papa "Marcos" Aurelius had taken the usual precaution of having all other candidates except himself shot, Filipino politics are so volatile that he could still lose. The woman I had to speak to was lovely, her brother, opposition leader Mrs Corasono Aspirin, or some name like that, and there was only one person who could help me. "Hello!" (writes our man in a phone booth at Manila airport) "Walter? Hi! I'm that Englishman who was sitting next to you at dinner a moment ago, well, I'm in the Philippines now and I need your help..."

هكذا من الأصل





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# ALL THOSE LEFT BEHIND

The release of Anatoli Shcharansky eight years through a 13-year sentence for alleged espionage is a tribute to the power of individuals to move governments. It is a tribute to Shcharansky's own steadfastness under persecution, and a tribute to the loyalty and persistence of his family and supporters in the Soviet Union and abroad.

What Shcharansky's release is not is evidence of any change of heart in the Kremlin either towards dissenters or towards those who seek to leave the Soviet Union. When Shcharansky crossed the Glienecke Bridge in Berlin in the full glare of television cameras, it was no altruistic gesture on the part of the Soviet authorities — although they will doubtless present it as such. It reflected rather a calculation in Moscow that Soviet interests were best served by letting him go.

In the short term, their calculation rested on the damage Shcharansky's continued imprisonment was inflicting on the Soviet Union's reputation abroad: the

Gorbachev leadership is more image-conscious than any before. In the longer term, the calculation looks towards the political gains that may come within reach once the Shcharansky affair ceases to intrude. There are concessions on trade and arms control for the Americans to be played for; a resumption of diplomatic relations with Israel. In the longer term, perhaps there is the prize of Soviet participation in Middle East peace talks.

The Soviet authorities may have shrewdly banked on the tendency of Western opinion to fix on the individual rather than the principle. It has been the Shcharansky case, rather than the freedom for all Russians, Jew or gentile, to choose their place and country of residence. Shcharansky, the symbol of the Soviet Union's Jewish refuseniks, is free. The danger now is neglect of those who are left behind.

There are upwards of 100,000 Soviet citizens who have been refused visas to go to Israel, as Shcharansky was, and who now find themselves

second-class citizens in the country of their birth. There are the estimated 400,000 Jews who would like to leave the Soviet Union but who fear to apply to leave. Many of them have relatives living in Israel or the West. And there is Andrei Sakharov, member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize and human rights campaigner, who is still in exile in Gorky and cut off from the outside world.

Details of Dr Sakharov's treatment over the past two years have just emerged. They fill a catalogue of enforced hospital stays, deliberately mismanaged medical care and force-feeding — and give the lie to any claim by the Soviet authorities to have acted humanely.

Over the past eight years, "Free Shcharansky" became a familiar cry wherever official Soviet visitors travelled in the West. Now Shcharansky is free. But the appeals must go on. In his name, in the name of Sakharov and the name of all those left behind.

# DR SLABBERT LEAVES HIS POST

South Africa has once again observed Mr Alan Paton's rule: in the beloved country hope for the future is usually followed by despair within 24 hours. Thus has the moderate excitement engendered by President Botha's reformist speech at the opening of Parliament been thoroughly dampened by two not unconnected events: the startling and precipitous resignation of Dr Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Liberal Opposition in the White House of Assembly, and President Botha's own brutal repudiation of his foreign minister for spelling out the inevitable consequences of Pretoria's new — and in nationalist terms — heretical commitment to power sharing with the country's black majority: the eventual election of a black president.

That repudiation was couched in terms which in other, milder, political climates would have left Foreign Minister Botha no choice but to resign. But nationalist politicians are made of sterner stuff.

Instead Dr Slabbert resigned. It would be much better for everyone concerned if Mr Pik Botha had taken his hat and his followers and quit the Nationalist Party caucus to create a pressure group on the left of government and if Dr Slabbert had suppressed his moral qualms and remained in his seat.

Doubtless, the ex-leader of

the Opposition's sense of the "grotesque irrelevance" of the South African parliament was deeply felt. It was certainly exacerbated by the 1983 constitution which excluded the country's black majority and which Dr Slabbert's party bitterly opposed. There is equally little doubt that those who believe extra-parliamentary action is the only force for change in South Africa are today cheering Dr Slabbert's resignation, which however personal its motives remains a political statement with profound overtones.

The first effect is already being felt by Dr Slabbert's own dismayed followers. The Progressive Federal Party may be the standard bearer of white moderates, but it is also, as its name implies a party of coalition, its size (still puny when compared to the National Goliaths) acquired more through merger than natural growth. Coalitions seldom make for happy families in government. Under the fiercer pressures exerted on those in opposition they often teeter precariously on the brink of divorce.

Dr Slabbert was a unifying force within the PFP. His departure has left it rent between two opposing factions, those who would make common cause with extra-parliamentary forces and those who beckon to the enlightened elements within government. Indeed, such is

its dissaray in the wake of his departure, that its role as official Opposition could shortly be usurped by Dr Andries Treurnicht's extreme right wing Conservative Party, thus removing pressure on the government from the left and making it even more sensitive to the carping of the extreme right. It was that carping which induced President Botha to yield to right wing pressure within his own cabinet and sacrifice not only his Foreign Minister, but his own credibility. For if the South African President's promise that the new National Statutory Council is the "first step towards institutionalised power sharing" with the country's black majority means anything, then Mr Pik Botha's forecast is correct. If it does not then the Leader of the Opposition should have been around to make him eat his words.

The fact that Dr Slabbert chose this moment to cut and run means that black moderates like Chief Buthelezi who were attracted by the new council have been left out on a precarious limb. It certainly means that presented with a very real crisis in government, he not only failed to exploit it, but created one in his own ranks.

Dr Slabbert's frustrations are understandable. South African moderates will find it harder to forgive his indulgence to them.

# Buying British

From Mr Sydney Shenton Sir, It would appear our precarious situation has now to some extent weaned Tim Congdon (feature February 5) from his role of watchdog and supporter of Government fiscal policies and their hair-shirt PSBR through M3, MO, MTFPS, PSBR etc.

One does not have to be an expert economist to see the significance of the latest figures at their most optimistic level: our surplus on oil trade gone by the early 1990s; current-account surplus into deficit, probably 1987, certain by 1988; deficit up to about £12 billion (2 per cent of the whole GDP in the early 1990s).

No one can suggest Government policies alone are responsible for the consistent deterioration in our trade in manufacturing goods, between 1977 and 1983, about £15 billion and now in substantial deficit for the first time in our history. Management and unions have to improve, but the government must play a more constructive role to enable us to get the act-together.

Everything possible has to be done to help, not hinder, manufacturing industry and it was quite incredible that, when presented with a whole range of useful options from a House of Lords committee, gathered from the most successful and experienced people in the land, the Chancellor should immediately dismiss it all as irrelevant and special pleading.

Many suggestions have been made which, without harming the central policy of inflation control, could have helped, such as construction of a cohesive and expansionist manufacturing strategy and the selective use of capital-expenditure which would rebuilding, both of which would have reduced unemployment and avoided paying so many people to do nothing with the money spent on reconstruction.

However, there is an area beyond controversy which has been neglected and that is the "Buy British" campaign. The

impact of just a small percentage change from foreign to home-produced goods would have great benefit. The shift from foreign to domestic sources of inputs into manufacturing, and all sectors purchasing from domestic rather than foreign suppliers is essential.

The Government has paid little more than lip service to the efforts of a few patriotic and motivated individuals running the "Think British" campaign and in fact has permitted many public authorities to place large and significant contracts abroad with the slimmest of justifications.

Whitehall has to put teeth into this effort forthwith. Everyone should be induced to support the effort and, where price and quality are comparable, home purchase must be made. There is no other country, let alone in such a critical position as ourselves, which would have behaved in such an irresponsible and altruistic manner.

Sincerely, SYDNEY SHENTON, 95 The Crescent, Davenport, Stockport, Cheshire. February 5.

# The America's Cup

From Mr H. Mackenzie Wilson Sir, Pace Barry Pickthall's article of February 6 on the America's Cup; true sport is not about who can spend the most money to design, develop, test and then compete with the most radical or expensive piece of equipment to win a competition; it is concerned with trying to establish who is the best sportsman, or team, in a trial between roughly evenly matched adversaries.

While all of the secrecy surrounding the competing 12-metre syndicates in Perth makes good publicity for the syndicates and good copy for the journalists, it is neither particularly sporting nor good for the sport, and the excuse that it is an "attempt to protect the Syndicate's \$12 million investment" won't wash.

Since when has sport been regarded as an investment? Accepting that sponsorship is necessary is one thing; but it is personal publicity for the sponsors that is the aim, not investment: the syndicates aren't trying to sell 12-metre yachts.

Lia Fox tells us that for the 1937 Cup, and for some years before, the designers of the contending yachts exchanged lines plans; these campaigns would today cost the equivalent of \$40 million each! Need one say more?

Yours faithfully, HOWARD MACKENZIE WILSON, Boiare Grange, Boleide, Lymington, Hampshire.

# Policies of 'Freeze'

From Dr J. M. Lewis Sir, According to Dr William Howard (February 4), the "Freeze" campaign, of which he is national co-ordinator, is not "a front or stalking horse for CND", as suggested by Bernard Levin (January 5).

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Thoughts that underlie that leak

From Sir Eric Sharp Sir, Your leader of February 6 refers to the need for resolution of some still unanswered questions about the Westland affair. No matter how fascinating - or boring - it might appear to the public to see politicians exploring almost obsessively the mechanics of the leaking of the Solicitor General's letter and the procedural practices of senior Civil Servants and their relations with ministers and each other, surely the central public interest is why the Solicitor General felt obliged to write his letter in the first place.

In seeking to concentrate on the leaking of the Solicitor General's letter and continuing to do so notwithstanding the explanations given by the Prime Minister, the two secretaries of state concerned and the report of the Secretary to the Cabinet; despite also the regrets expressed by the Prime Minister about the method of disclosure of the Solicitor General's letter, those members of Parliament following this course need to explain their own motives.

They have - perhaps deliberately - failed to recognise publicly that it was the clear duty of the Prime Minister and the secretary of state responsible for the industry concerned to ensure with all the means at their disposal that Government statements did not mislead existing and potential investors in Westland.

Those of us in industry who deal in hard commercial realities know that in prospectuses, and in situations such as those confronting the Westland board, every authoritative statement has to pass a meticulous scrutiny by lawyers and especially verification of all the facts cited.

The facts had to be made known. The intention, therefore, of the Prime Minister and the then Secretary of State for Trade and Industry was irrefragable in the context of seeking that the Government did not mislead investors and that the public interest was safeguarded. The method of release to the public has already been regretted by the Prime Minister.

To see parliamentary time and Government energies continuing to be wasted on what is becoming the wretched and irrelevant Westland affair should increasingly concern the public in the context of the urgent social and economic issues confronting the nation and requiring the undivided attention of HM Government and her ministers.

Yours faithfully, ERIC SHARP, The Athenaeum, Pall Mall, SW1.

## Violent attacks in hospital

From Mr D. C. Humphreys Sir, I was interested to see the letter in yesterday's Times (February 5) from Dr Edmund Marshall about the appearance of Civil Servants before select committees of the House of Commons. I remember the incident he describes very well, since it arose from evidence which the Hydrographer and I (then an under-secretary in the Navy Department) had given to a previous session of the Select Committee on Trade and Industry.

Then, under close questioning from the chairman, I had been obliged to admit that I was a member of a Cabinet Office committee of officials charged with examining a proposal that the civil departments should contribute to the cost of the RN Survey Fleet.

For this concession I received a good deal of stick from the Cabinet Office, who prefer their role in these matters to remain obscure; on the other hand we later achieved temporary fame by being re-broadcast live on The Voice of Westminster as an example of the overweening bureaucracy, bowing the knee to Parliament.

Subsequent events were as Dr Marshall describes them. The full authority was deployed to compel our attendance at the House and we all trooped down, about fifteen of us, under the command of the Lord Privy Seal to account for our activities.

The proceedings were indeed memorable. I cannot now recall, however, whether my colleagues and I were more impressed by our esteemed leader's cavalier attitude to facts and issues or by the absurd deference with which he was treated by the committee. Both were the source of mild hilarity in Whitehall for several weeks thereafter.

In the end the committee were able to escape from the constitutional hook on which they had impaled themselves, but I do not think that even they would claim that this particular session contributed much to the study of maritime safety on which they were engaged.

The episode may have been useful to a degree as a reminder of ministerial responsibility, but I would not myself quote it as a prime example of the value and effectiveness of parliamentary select committees.

Yours faithfully, COLIN HUMPHREYS, Rivendell, North Drive, Virginia Water, Surrey. February 6.

## ON THIS DAY

FEBRUARY 12 1866  
Who was the Peabody who has given his name to blocks of flats in parts of London? George Peabody (1795-1868) was an American whose ancestors had emigrated from England in 1635. His parents were poor but he prospered to become a leading merchant and financier in America. He settled in London in 1827 which owes much to his philanthropy; his most considerable benefaction being an endowment for the provision of tenements for the working class for whom he had great admiration.

## THE PEABODY BENEFACTION

The following correspondence has been forwarded to us for publication: "London, Jan 29. Gentlemen, When I made a donation of £50,000 for the benefit of the poor of London in March 1862, it was my intention that my life was spared until my retirement from business and Providence continued me in prosperity, to place in your hands, as trustees of the charity, a further gift for the same object. Taking the joint capital of the two gifts at a minimum of 250,000, it will form a fund the operation of which is intended to be progressive in its usefulness as applied to the relief of the poor of London (so correctly defined in your recent report), without exclusion in consequence of religious belief or political bias. It will therefore be more powerfully in future generations than in the present; it is intended to endure forever. A century in the history of London is but a brief period comparatively with the life of man, and should your successors continue the management of the charity as you have begun it, it is my ardent hope and trust that within that period the annual receipts from rents for buildings of this improved class may present such a return that there may not be a poor working man of good character in London who could not obtain comfortable and healthful lodgings for himself and his family at a cost within his means."

"You are fully authorized to use any portion of the fund in building lodgings for the labouring poor, as expressed in my former letter; but, as before many years it is to be apprehended that desirable sites for such buildings may be difficult to obtain at moderate prices within the limits of the metropolis, in that event, it is my desire that my trustees for the time being may seek out and secure at such rates as the state of the fund may warrant such freehold sites, within ten miles of the present Royal Exchange, as may appear eligible, both on account of salubrity of position and proximity to the great centres of labour and railroad accommodation, due regard being had to the probable burden of taxation. It may also be desirable to obtain from railroad companies the most economical arrangements possible for the conveyance of working parties of stated hours to and from London at such moderate fares as will come within their means."

"Comfortable and convenient houses are to be erected upon those sites for the exclusive accommodation of the honest and industrious poor of London, under such regulations and on such terms and conditions as my trustees may direct, subject only to the guiding principles laid down in respect to my former donation."

"As dwellings in such sites may in some instances be remote from schools and other facilities for instruction, the trustees shall be at liberty, in such cases, should they consider it expedient, to set apart a space adjacent to the building and suitable for school-houses for the children of the families holding tenements."

"In conclusion, looking to the object of this donation and to the large development in coming years of an arrangement designed to promote the physical, moral, and social welfare of the deserving poor of the metropolis, I entertain a strong and earnest hope that the project will so commend itself to the sympathies and judgment of the inhabitants of London as to insure on their part that interest and co-operation which will secure to future generations of the poor those comforts which, with the blessing of Providence, it is my object to bestow upon them."

"With great respect and regard, I am, your humble servant, GEORGE PEABODY. To his Excellency Charles Francis Adams, United States' Minister. The Right Hon. Lord Stanley, M.P., Sir James Emerson Tennent, C.M. Lamson, Esq., and J.S. Morgan Esq., Trustees of the Peabody Donation Fund."

## Tory loyalties

From the Chairman of United Biscuits Sir, The headline in The Times on Monday, "Tebbit calls for unity and loyalty to Mrs Thatcher", reflects the view of millions. The recent major storm in a tiny teacup is being magnified out of all proportion and the time has come for the carping and criticism to stop.

Have we already forgotten what it was like before 1979 when there were wage controls, price controls, dividend controls, exchange controls, and taxation of up to 98 per cent on income from savings? Have we already forgotten what has been achieved since then: inflation down to 5 per cent or less, industry unshackled from prices and incomes controls and other centrally imposed restraints, trade unions brought within the law, direct taxation reduced and the investment income surcharge abolished, exchange control abolished?

Of course there have been mistakes - the person who never makes a mistake works for someone who does. There is nothing easier than destructive criticism without actually putting forward any realistic or constructive alternatives; but those of us who are responsible for helping to create the national wealth in the private sector know that the long-term welfare of the nation would be put at risk if there was a return to socialist, centralist policies.

Let us hope that the Conservative Party has the sense to put aside recent unfortunate incidents and has the vision to look at the long term, fully back Mrs Thatcher and therefore capitalise on what has already been achieved since 1979.

Yours etc, HECTOR LAING, Chairman, United Biscuits, Syon Lane, Isleworth, Middlesex. February 11.

## New exam

From Mr Andrew Nash Sir, Your leader (February 6) about the boycott of the new GCSE by the National Association of Schoolmasters and the Union of Women Teachers and the National Union of Teachers fails to recognise the massive upheaval that the proposed new exam represents or the chaotic state of preparation for it.

For instance, although we are supposed to start teaching the new courses this September, the Secondary Examinations Council has yet to approve any final official syllabus. Further, such official syllabuses as are available indicate changes from the O-level approach which are fundamental and ultimately anti-academic.

In English literature, for example, the detailed critical study of a literary text will be rendered impossible by the new requirement of six compulsory texts enforced by the new CSE-style course work. Indeed, the GCSE guidelines encourage instead such projects as conducting imaginary television interviews with characters, inventing board games about books and drawing covers for novels.

## Baking times

From Mrs T. T. Houlshy Sir, I do not need to measure The Times to know that it is getting narrower (letters, January 30, February 1). This has in fact been going on for many years. When I was first married in 1950 a full sheet, opened out and folded horizontally into four, went comfortably round the tin in which I bake my Christmas cake, with several inches of overlap.

It has gradually become smaller over the years until now, alas, with this latest reduction I can no longer make its ends meet. Is this, too, a sign of The Times? Yours faithfully, VIVIENNE M. HOULSHY, 48 Sunderland Road, South Shields, Tyne and Wear. February 4.

## When JPs travel

From Mr Alec W. Jackson Sir, The Home Office have advised magistrates that they are now permitted to charge 20.7 pence a mile on cars of 1,500 cc when using their private cars on duty.

Wessex Regional Health Authority allow 32.8 pence a mile; Hampshire County Council allow 35.09 pence a mile.

Noting from your pages (February 3) that the Home Office is about to circulate guidance to every magistrate on sentencing, one is inclined to reflect on the need for a degree of uniformity in travelling expenses throughout the public services.

Yours faithfully, ALEC W. JACKSON, Hinton Buildings, Hinton Road, Bournemouth, Dorset.

## Space disaster

From Mr Alan Capper Sir, Following the tragic loss of the space shuttle I have been struck by the difference in tone of the coverage by the British and American media. British media were quick to speculate as to whether the loss of the Challenger might lead to the termination of the manned space programme. Possibly there was a jubilant note in some quarters because of the link with the "Star Wars" programme.

## Seen along the line

From Dr Paul Fursdon Sir, The farming landscapes seen from the carriage windows are as lovely as ever. But the one thing I miss above all else is the scarecrow. There do not seem to be any left. Has no one time for this endangered species of art form? Seeing them in my boyhood added to the pleasures of the journey. Perhaps British Rail could offer prizes. Yours sincerely, PAUL FURSDON, Albert House, Lockwood Road, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire. February 5.

## Space disaster

Houston, President Reagan was pledging the continuation of the space programme. It is also a reflection of the apparent confidence that the Americans have in themselves and their own nation and the general pessimism that many people in Britain express about ourselves and our future.

ronically, I was recently reminded of possibly the best rationale for man's drive to explore space which appeared in Britain before the war. It was in H. G. Wells's novel and the brilliant British film version made in 1936, Things To Come, that it is set out as a conversation between two key characters: Passworthy: "Is there never to be an age of happiness? Is there never to be any rest?" Cabal: "Rest enough for the individual man. Too much of it and too soon, and we call it death. But for man no rest and no ending. He must go on conquering beyond conquest. This little planet... Then the planets about him, and at last out across immensity to the stars. And when he has conquered all the depths of space and all the mysteries of time - still he will be beginning."







Guidelines for VISA immigrants appeals

THE ARTS

Television  
Fall of a Roman empire

Franco Rossi's *Quo Vadis* (Channel 4) is a dark, sumptuous and intelligent piece of work that has been destroyed by bad production. Adapted from the novel by Henryk Sienkiewicz, and set during the last years of Nero's chaotic and dissolute reign, its story gives us the pattern of the epic Christian spectacular: a patriotic Roman commander is drawn to Christ through the transfiguring power of love; a mad, pagan Emperor is set implacably against the new faith, determined to stamp it out by fire, torture and other elaborate brutalities; the martyred apostle, St Peter, rallies the faithful, his voice thick with holy rhetoric, as they stand united against persecution and the lions.



Franco Fabian

The hero, Marcus of Vinicius, is not the usual beefcake slob and, behind his neat patrician beard, he looks courtly and alert; Lygia, the woman he loves, is a shrewd and tenacious idealist, quite unlike the glacial sexpot of the De Mille tradition; the Nero of Klaus Maria Brandauer isn't some camp pantomime villain but a quick-witted psychopath with a Hitlerian passion for the immortality of Great Art. Played out in a Rome that owes more to Fellini and the *Savignon* than MGM or Twentieth Century Fox, this could have been a grave and frightening treatment of the story, underpinned by a convincing political hysteria and violence. But although this three-part series was made in English, the actors are dubbed and, while we watch an opulent and subtly-drawn film, we hear an excruciating radio play. On screen, and in the TV *Times*, Brandauer, Frederic Forrest (Petronius) and Marie Therese Relin (Lygia) get star billing, with support from Max von Sydow and Francoise Fabian. In fact, their performances are bulldozed back into B-movie cliché by some of the worst voice artists I have ever heard. Forrest looks 30 but sounds 60, with a gravely, sedated voice; Marie Therese has the cute American vowels of one of those factory-bred *Dynasty* starlets; Brandauer talks snooty and peculiar like someone doing a bad Orsino at Stratford. Ignore those impressive credits: *Quo Vadis* is the work of a firm called Associated Recording Artists.

Andrew Rissik

Yildiz Kenter, probably Turkey's best known actress, will give a single performance at the Queen Elizabeth Hall on February 19 of *I, Anatolia*, a recreation of sixteen famous women from the area. The performance will be in English, with translation by Gungor Dilmen.

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David Robinson reports on the Rotterdam film festival where retrospectives have played a leading role

Past brings life to the new

Falling only a month before the first major competitive festival of the year, in West Berlin, the Rotterdam programme is inevitably in large part a reprise of the autumn festivals; many of the films, for instance, have already been seen in the London Film Festival last November. Rotterdam however scores with its style of presentation; and particularly in backing up new films with appropriate and illuminating retrospectives.

*Fire Festival*, for example, figured in Rotterdam, as it has at several festivals including London; but here it was instructively placed in context, with showings of earlier works by the same director, Mitsuo Yanagimachi, who first came to attention with a documentary on Shinjuku bike-boys, *God Speed You Black Emperor*. The independent-minded hero of *Fire Festival*, with his final, desperate act of suicide and murder, can now clearly be seen as related to the methodical young avenger of *A Nineteen-Year-Old's Plan*, and the despairing hero of *A Farewell to the Land*.

In the same way *The Coca-Cola Kid* was supported by a comprehensive retrospective of the work of its Yugoslav director Dusan Makavejev, including *Innocence Unprotected* and *W.R. - Mysteries of the Organism*; and Stephen Frears's now rarely-seen *Gunshoe* (1971) was revived as a companion-piece to his new *My Beautiful Laundrette*. Rotterdam is exceptional among festivals in this effort to exhibit films not as an ephemeral harvest but in a critical and historical context.

Peter Greenaway's *A Zed and Two Naughts* provided a particularly appropriate opening attrac-

tion. Not only is it an Anglo-Dutch co-production, but it has the special local appeal of being largely shot in Rotterdam Zoo. The first reviews from this Dutch premiere were as mixed as the London reactions: *De Volkskrant* found the film "original" and "playful", but *Trouw's* headline summed it up as "beautiful, arrogant, cold and childish".

Rotterdam's major catch, Krzysztof Kieslowski's *No End*, had been refused by the cautious Polish authorities to several previous festivals, especially in the United States. Rotterdam's radical sympathies were perhaps considered a guarantee that the film would not be interpreted in any hostile fashion. Like the new Polish films shown at the National Film Theatre last autumn, *No End* demonstrates that Polish film-makers refuse to be stifled in the aftermath of the clamp-down on Solidarity, even if their message must sometimes emerge out of mist and ambivalence.

Kieslowski, after a series of tough and frequently censored documentaries, had an international success in 1979 with *Camera Buff*, a brilliant comic expose of the ideology and fallacies of "socialist realism". Now, he says, the time for comedy is past; though not lacking in irony, *No End* is an uncompromisingly dark film. The hero is dead as a result of a road accident; the film opens on the day of his funeral, and though in his neat black coffin-suit he remains a curious observer of what goes on during the rest of the film, his presence is unnoted by his nearest and dearest.

The film is set in 1982. Antoni (significantly played by Jerzy

Radziwilowicz, the hero of Wajda's *Man of Marble* and *Man of Iron*) was in life a lawyer who specialised in defending people charged with political offences. His widow, devastated by his death, forces herself against her inclinations, to assist in the case he was preparing at the time — the defence of a workman accused of planning an illegal strike.

In the law courts, as among the accused man's friends and collaborators, she finds no villains — only people struggling to discover solutions to the difficult equation of freedom, discipline, dignity, compromise. She can find neither solution to the equation nor consolation for her personal loss; she ends up joining her husband in death, leaving behind a bright, brave young son as the single gleam of future optimism.

Another dry wit of *Camera Buff* hardly anticipates the powerful emotional charge of this film, experienced most infectiously in a scene where the young son finds himself at what appears to be the grave of a Gdansk worker-victim. Nor have many films so acutely described the pain of bereavement.

With the inauguration by the television station VPRO of an annual award for the best Dutch film, Rotterdam offers an opportunity to review the national annual production. For so small a language market, an output of some 15 films in a year is remarkable; and few of them fall below passable commercial standards. The biggest international box-office success of 1985 was Paul Verhoeven's extravagantly silly tale of the lusty and lustful Dark Ages, *Flesh and Blood*. Two other solidly commercial ven-



Down among the rattlesnakes: James Michael Taylor and Cathryn Bissell in Red Desert Penitentiary

tures, Dimitri Frank's *De Ijssalon* (*The Ice-Cream Salon*) and Kees van Oostrum's *Her bitter kruid* (*Bitter Sweet*) were well-staged dramas about Jewish life under the Nazi occupation, both seemingly based on fact.

Adjudged the year's best film, *Ferrola* written, produced and directed by Orlov Seunke, demonstrates a talent and invention head and shoulders above the rest. Seunke (whose prize-winning first film *A Taste of Water* has already been seen in this country) creates his own worlds — in this case an eerie, primitive, war-torn arctic region which might be in the past or the future. Seunke is so persuasive that we never question the odd chance that results in two middle-aged Dutch brothers journeying by horse-sledge, bearing the corpse of the father for whose

love and legacy they have been bitter rivals. The variety, vitality and conviction of the narrative is a tribute to Seunke and his fine actors, Gerard Thoolen and Hein van der Vlugt.

Although generally spurned by Dutch critics and public alike, George Sluizer's *Red Desert Penitentiary* was a close contender for the award. With a long, distinguished record in documentary, Sluizer had the idea for the film while making a documentary — he called it a "mini-western" — about a rattlesnake hunt in Sweetwater, Texas. Joining forces with the local theatre group, and casting James Michael Taylor, a small-time country singer and young Charlton Heston lookalike, in the lead, he has composed an inordinately witty and attractive film about a down-at-heel film unit

making a Western under the direction of a sickly Polish immigrant director.

The film was achieved for next to nothing, but bears its poverty with exemplary elegance. There is not a graceless image or a wasted line. Among its assets are sparkling epigrammatic English dialogue; a stylish country score composed by the same James Michael Taylor; and a comic, innocent subplot, heart-breaking herring (Cathryn Bissell) who really convinces you that she could be the Jewish Marlene. There is also a New York Jewish melancholic whose bitter tales of justice turned upside down provide the film with some nice comic paradises. It will be a shame if British television does not swiftly snap up *Red Desert Penitentiary*.

Opera  
Radiance unveiled



Eyes on the far horizon: José van Dam

Salome  
Covent Garden

The current Covent Garden revival of *Salome* may be short on finesse, short too on the deceiving perfections of Richard Strauss's score, but it makes up for a good deal of this in straightforward musical endeavour. All is summed up in the performance of Dame Gwyneth Jones, back in the title role at the Royal Opera House after a substantial interval.

Her *Salome* falls into two distinct halves. The child, hungry and inquisitive for new sensations in a court hardly lacking in novelty, no longer suits either her voice or her frame. The words are indistinct, sometimes non-existent, in an opera where they matter so much; the girl's white smock and garland of white flowers cannot conceal the woman. It is a bit like a mature ballerina insisting on still dancing Clara. But once matters come to a head, as it were, and Jokanaan is likely to be served up on a salver, then a new and totally different *Salome* takes over, assured and single-minded and utterly selfish, like all too many of those around her.

*Salome* has in vocal terms become Brünnhilde and Dame Gwyneth in the last twenty minutes unleashes a great gush of radiant sound. It is what her fans have been waiting for and she does not disappoint them. Nor, with the support of a body stocking, does she dodge *The Dance of the Seven Veils*. It must be some time since a newly appointed Dame stripped off in public.

Gwyneth Jones was August Everding's chosen *Salome* when fifteen years ago he went to Hamburg to improve on the production he had already given London. Some of the elements he gave her are still there; the hunched her shoulders to reduce her height; that white dress, bared jaw resting on palm of the hand while the Jewish scholars squabble away (well

sung at Covent Garden). Would that Everding's staging, now in the hands of Jeremy Scaife, still had such character. Key moments, such as Narraboth's suicide and Herod's final shriek of "Man tote dieses Weib", go for little. *Judea*, where everyone lusts after an unobtainable body, is a drab and underpopulated place now. Big performances are required to stir it into life.

One certainly comes from José Van Dam, Karajan's Jokanaan in a very different *Salome* in Salzburg in the late Seventies. Most Jokanaans make the most of the cistern's echo-chamber possibilities and then are cut down to size when they emerge into the light. Not Van Dam. His shaggy, fanatical visionary is fearsome; the eyes are fixed on a far horizon and never meet those of *Salome*, as she prowls around him with a feline curiosity that will surely kill this cat. The part lies excellently for his baritone, as do so many parts nowadays.

Other newcomers to the cast include Robert Tear's Herod, bald and bearded, tense and articulate, but a bit lacking in outright decadence. Helge Demesch's Herodias comes from an older and more melodramatic school and from this artist was a disappointment. Robin Leggate repeats his pining schoolboy of a Narraboth to strong effect.

Andrew Davis has been probing into Strauss during his Toronto years, and a concert performance of *Daphny* is expected with the Symphony in a late spring, with a New York repeat. His *Salome* is strong on fire and the dance figures that punctuate the score — dance is crucial, not to say fatal in the opera — but weak on the subtle undercurrents that ripple through the orchestra, alerting all those with ears to hear that something nasty is going to happen on this moonlit Judean night.

John Higgins

Concert  
Swedish Radio  
SO/Salonen  
Festival Hall

The Swedish Radio Symphony Orchestra is typical of the workmanlike ensembles which keep broadcasting organizations throughout the world supplied with dependable performances for all seasons: They are "medium" orchestras in more than one sense: playing mostly to a microphone encourages a safety-first attitude. Add a touch of fatigue — in 11 days the orchestra has visited 10 British cities — and the prospects for Mahler's First Symphony seemed unpromising.

But the orchestra's principal conductor is that young Finnish firebrand Esa-Pekka Salonen whose own coltish energy seemed to invigorate his players, at least fitfully. Salonen does not yet pack long paragraphs judiciously; passages such as the approach to the finale's exultant coda tended to spurt suddenly. He might have pointed the irony of the third movement's banal pastiche more sharply, too.

Yet in the Ländler one could admire unreservedly the raw, heavy-bowed string quality, and the violins' G-string ardour in the finale was both lyrical and well-trained. He needs more confidence to carry through those quintessential Mahlerian *subito pianissimo* effects.

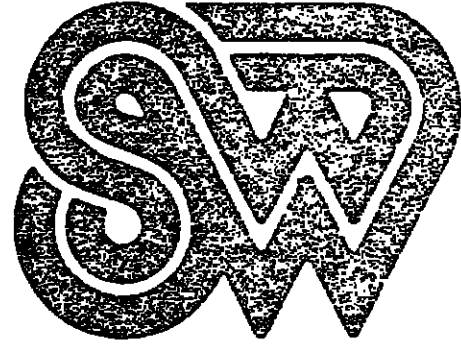
The orchestra had opened with modern Swedish music: Ingvar Lidholm's *Greenings from an Old World*, written for the bicentenary of the United States. Judging by the stylistic sway from Penderecki-style orchestral violence to conventional chromaticism, the composer has rather ambivalent feelings about his own and his world.

The most striking feature was the quotation, much in Berg Violin Concerto fashion, of Heinrich Isaac's *Innsbruck, ich muss dich lassen*. The beautiful old love-song was first heard distorted and inverted on low woodwind, then its contours became the basis for a remarkable cellacanza, before Isaac's original harmony blazed triumphant (more or less) in brass-form.

It was difficult to recognize the soloist in a hard-driven, unbending account of Beethoven's Third Piano Concerto as the same Mitsuko Uchida who is currently tinkling so tastefully through a Mozart concerto cycle. I could not warm to her new stridency, but it certainly revealed an unexpected side to her musicianship.

Richard Morrison

Sad times for Sadler's Wells



The immediate plight of Sadler's Wells Theatre is so grave that any expedient to help seems desirable. But the solution proposed by the Arts Council, to be discussed between the interested parties on Friday, fudges the issue and seems likely in the long run to do more harm than good.

The suggestion is to give extra money to three leading subsidised dance companies which regularly use the Wells for London seasons. They would pass it on to the theatre in the form of a higher rent. That would provide some benefit to Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet, London Contemporary Dance Theatre and Ballet Rambert, and would give Sadler's Wells Theatre a breathing space.

But it immediately introduces a new problem in place of the one it solves. Inevitably rents for other companies would also be driven up. The high cost of travel, accommodation, subsistence and orchestras already makes it difficult for companies from abroad to visit London. Higher rents for the only theatre regularly available for dance

and opera would make matters worse.

By undermining one of the most important and valuable functions of Sadler's Wells, giving some extra money (but less than it needs) via this roundabout route would thus diminish the theatre's value. And in doing so it would push up ticket prices and thus destroy another of the functions Sadler's Wells Theatre has always served of attracting audiences who cannot afford Covent Garden prices or are put off by fears of the grand opera house atmosphere.

This looks like a classic case of jumping out of the frying pan into the fire, and

three dance companies, plus New Sadler's Wells Opera, looks precarious.

Worse, the public sees the Arts Council as having asked the government for money to help Sadler's Wells; as having received money doled out by the government as meant for that purpose among others; and only after that, when the amount proved inadequate, having raised the principle of refusing to subsidise "non-producing theatres". Even if one accepts that description as applying to Sadler's Wells, the way the Arts Council has gone about things must look hypocritical. With inadequate funds, the Arts Council is on a losing footing. But the typical British compromise now proposed only gets the worse of two worlds. It harms Sadler's Wells and the Arts Council's own reputation simultaneously. How much better for the Arts Council to declare frankly that it made a mistake on insufficient evidence, and that it will put it right, as soon as possible. That is the solution which those who support the arts must fervently hope for.

John Percival

Theatre  
Friends and Lovers  
Citizens', Glasgow

With more than two hundred plays and libretti to his name, a complete revival of Goldoni's work would take the Citizens' some time yet. This is, however, their sixth Goldoni production in recent years, each one translated by Robert David MacDonald. It is a charismatic combination of the sweet tooth that apparently once had the playwright arrested for smuggling chocolate and the perceptive genius that led to him being hailed by Voltaire.

MacDonald's production of *Il vero amico* is transported to late nineteenth-century Germany, where duty, loyalty and honour sent men into a rigid frenzy of principle. Here the plot — never the weightiest element with Goldoni — fits the clichés like a glove.

MacDonald approaches the comic possibilities for satirical developments of stock situations with a measured tread. The atmosphere is established in a long musical prologue where the characters move somnambulant behind gauze on Kenny Miller's beautiful drawing-room set, festooned with lace and dust-sheets and flanked by obelisks as rigid as the flesh-and-blood pillars of society beneath them.

Sarah Hemming

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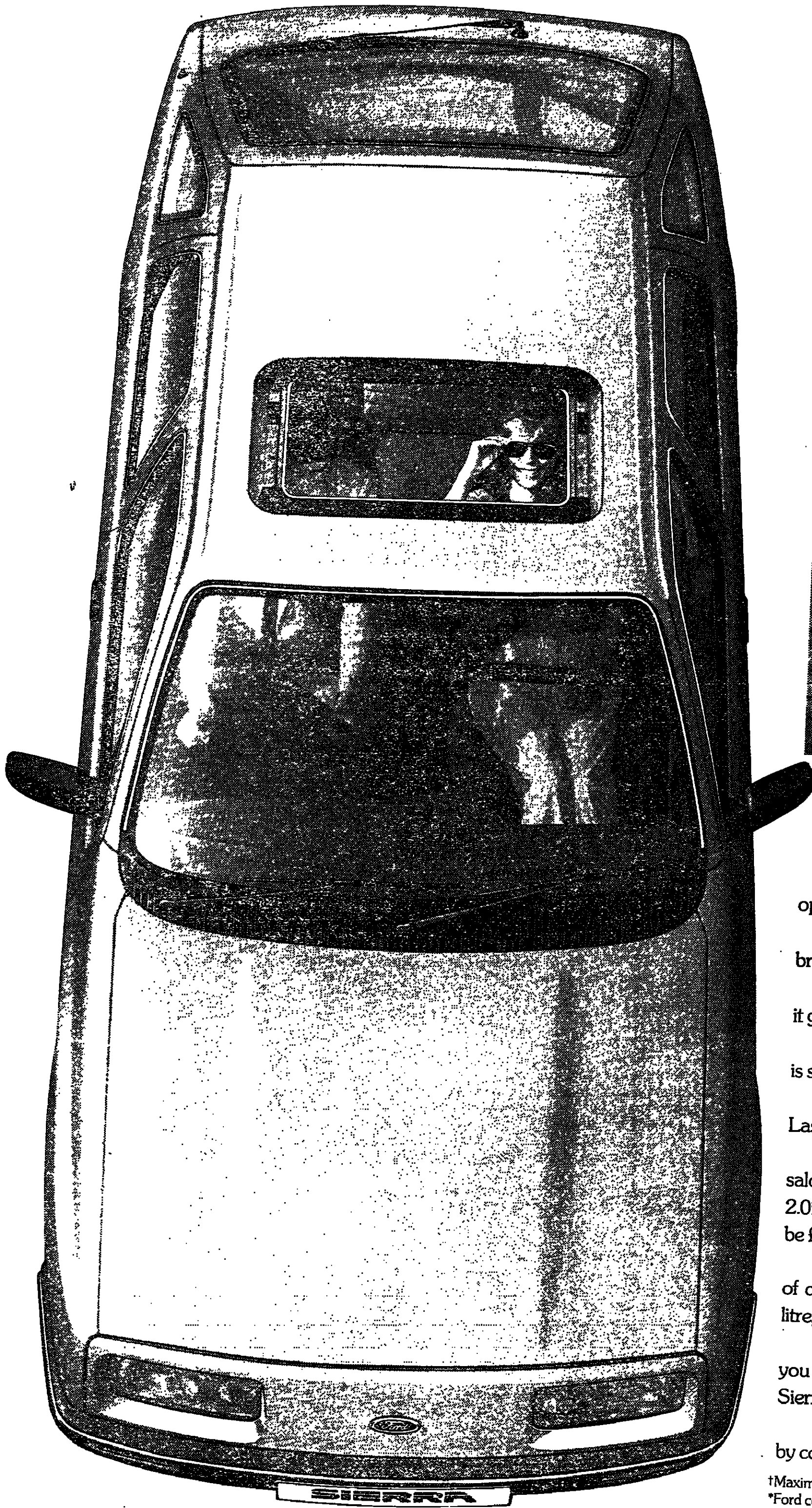
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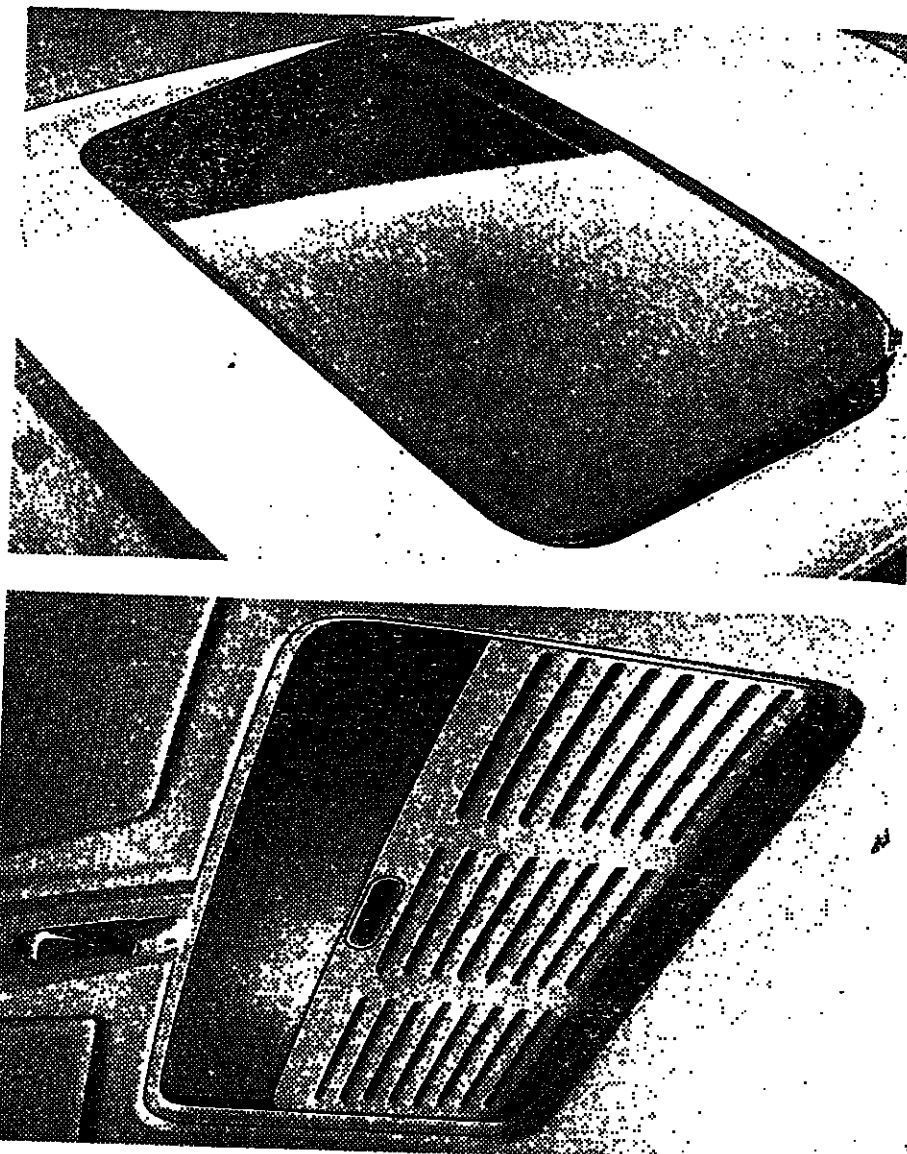
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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

STOCK MARKET
FT 30 1191.4 (-3.9)
FT-SE 100 1453.9 (-7.6)
THE POUND
US dollar \$1.4115 (+30pts)
W German mark Dm3.3510 (-0.011)
Index 74.2 (+0.1)

Britvic and Canada Dry plan £65 million merger

By Teresa Poole

Canada Dry Rawlings, owned by Bass and Whitbread, and Britvic, the Allied-Lyons subsidiary, yesterday announced they are to merge to create a company with sales of more than £200 million.

valued at about £65 million, of which Britvic accounts for about a third.

The two companies, which between them have 10 manufacturing and bottling plants and employ 3,000 people, each consider themselves too small to remain effective competitors in a fragmented market which is coming under increasing competition from overseas.

Sir Derrick Holden-Brown, the chairman of Allied-Lyons, said: "We are pleased to be linking with Bass and Whitbread to create a strong force in the highly competitive soft drinks business and to give our leading brands the support required in an increasingly international market place."

Bass will be in control of the day-to-day management of the new company and Mr Ken Richards, one of its directors, will remain chairman of Britannia Soft Drinks, the holding company for Canada Dry and Rawlings into which Britvic will be merged.

Britvic has been seeking a partner for some time and last year linked up with



Holden-Brown: creating a strong force

Castlemaine Toobneys, the Australian brewer, in a deal which was revoked after the takeover of Castlemaine by the Bond Corporation.

Mr Richards said: "We will be looking at the production facilities and the distribution to see what opportunities there will be for rationalizations."

In time, the number of brands will be reduced to allow greater concentration on the leading products. Job losses are expected.

The British softs drinks market has been growing at

only 2 to 3 per cent a year and further reductions in capacity are expected.

In December Cadbury Schweppes and Coca-Cola announced the formation of a joint British soft drinks company which will have combined sales of about £300 million and will hold about a quarter of the British fizzy drinks market.

As a result of this the franchise agreement between Pepsi-Cola and Schweppes will be terminated and Betcham will lose its Coca-Cola bottling contract.

Pepsi is still considering who will replace Schweppes as its British franchisee, with the new Canada Dry Rawlings/Britvic company now an obvious possibility.

The most recent company results show Britvic making pre-interest profits of £3.4 million on sales of £47 million for the year to March 3 1984, and Canada Dry Rawlings with pre-interest profits of £1.3 million on sales of £73 million in the year to September 30 1984.

The merger, which is under consideration by the Office of Fair Trading, is expected to be completed in March.

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

No immunity in a pool of takeover piranhas

With the possible exception of British Telecom, no British public company without an interlocking structure of a golden share is immune from a takeover bid. Bulk is no longer a barrier and the financing packages available, especially from American banks whose focus has shifted from debt-ridden governments and who reckon they are on the Federal Reserve Board's protected species list, make it feasible for predators to swallow prey several times their own size.

Thus we have Hanson's horns locked with Imperial's and Argyll tilted at Distillers, with the white knight Guinness also in the lists. The stock market loves the spectacle which they are being paid lavishly to attend. The FT equity index soars in appreciation.

Can it last? The pace of the bidding and the roar of this prize-winning bull market are reminiscent of 1968, a year in which the FT-All Share index rose 43 per cent. Then as now, I am reminded by Alastair Ross Goobey of James Capel, the belief was that in a pool of piranhas, no share was likely to remain for long below the current market value of the assets underlying it without attracting a bid.

In January, 1968, Courtaulds made three bids; Schweppes bid for Typhoo; BMH merged with Leyland; National Provincial and Westminster decided to merge; Martins Bank confessed it was having "talks"; Granada bought Robinson Rentals. In the first week of February Viyella bid for English Sewing Cotton, EMI for Associated British Picture, Lucas for Simms Motor and Bass for William Hancock. It is chilling to note that of the bidders in that list, only two - Bass and Granada - have not at one time or another in the intervening years given their shareholders nightmares.

The strength of the bull market that followed the devaluation of the pound in 1967 can also be gauged by the rise in price/earnings ratios between November 1966 and January 1968, that is before the 43 per cent rise in the market. Take 12 glittering names of the time:

Bowater moved out from 13.9 to 16.7; Hawker Siddeley from 12.1 to 15.4; Rolls-Royce from 14.1 to 15.1; UDS from 13.8 to 14; Vickers slipped marginally from an elevated 20.7 to 20.6; Woolworth moved from 13.7 to 15.7; Boots from 14.1 to 23.8; Dunlop from 13.3 to 20.5; EMI from 10.9 to 23.1; GEC from 10.7 to 23.8; ICI from 13.3 to 23.6; and Plessey from 12.6 to 23.9.

Again the list sends a cold shiver through the cheque book. Of these 12 high-fliers no fewer than six - Rolls-Royce, UDS, Vickers, Woolworth, Dunlop, and EMI - have either been taken over when in dire difficulties, were refinanced or went bust. How many of today's corporate colossi will suffer the same malign fate in the next 18 years?

If you are a believer in the price/book value ratio, you may already know that of the 30 shares in the FT equity index only four - Blue Circle, BP, ICI and National Westminster - are selling at below their net asset values. It is no doubt true that some published asset values are understatements of the real position: in a phase of much lower inflation than ruled in the 1970s the discrepancy between true underlying asset values and balance sheet values is bound to be much less. The name of the takeover game in Britain at present is "Brands". The bidders are paying high prices for the franchises that they acknowledge it would take them years to create.

The moral of this "Where are they now?" exercise is admirably summed up by Alastair Ross Goobey, a name always to conjure with wherever equities are mentioned:

"While it is perfectly possible for there to be another leg to the bull market, the advance would probably not be sustainable. We clearly have not reached the ultra-high multiple stage of 1968, but then in 1968 Consols were yielding 7.1 per cent. And it must not be forgotten that the real level of equity prices reached at the end of 1968 has never been matched. Caution remains the watchword."

Little change expected from Fed

From Bailey Morris, Washington

The policy-making arm of the US Federal Reserve system met yesterday to complete work on its credit strategy for 1986 amid growing concern over the outlook for deficit reduction and the effects of the erratic dollar.

Members of the powerful Open Market Committee, which now includes two new governors of the Federal Reserve Board, are under growing pressure to lower interest rates to stimulate continued economic expansion.

But few economists expect the Central Bank to make dramatic changes in its monetary targets for this year given the uncertainties clouding the economic outlook.

The decision last week by a Federal court to declare key provisions of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Balanced Budget Act unconstitutional

raises the strong possibility there will be little deficit reduction in this election year.

Citing the Separation of Powers Act, the court declared unconstitutional the automatic trigger provision of the budget law which would have resulted in mandatory across-the-board cuts of 10 per cent if Congress and the Administration were unable to agree on spending priorities.

The case now goes to the Supreme Court which is expected to take it up by late spring or early summer. If the High Court upholds the lower court ruling, the United States will be left with a law which specifies deficit reduction targets until the end of 1991 but provides no weapons to enforce them.

The "fallback" provision contained in the law, creating

a special bipartisan Congressional committee to agree on a resolution which must be signed by the President, is similar to the current budget process.

Under this system, Congress and the Administration, after protracted battles, have been unable to agree on defence and domestic social priorities.

In addition, a recent joint survey by the Wall Street Journal and NBC news revealed that although the American public support the concept of deficit reduction, it does not support the spending cuts and possible tax increases necessary.

Also clouding the picture is the impact of falling oil prices which are expected to boost US domestic growth.

Given the prospect of expanded US growth, projected at 4 per cent this year by the

Administration, most analysts predict that the Federal Reserve will take a cautious stance, opting to continue present policies but there is clearly internal dissension on the 12-member committee. Mr Preston Martin, vice-chairman of the Central Bank is pushing for an easier credit policy.

He has been joined on the board by two new Reagan appointees: Mr Wayne Angell, a Kansas farmer and Mr Manuel Johnson, formerly an assistant Treasury secretary.

Some officials have suggested they will join Mr Martin in trying to dilute the power of Mr Paul Volcker, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, who continues to fear renewed inflation and who has been outspoken in his warnings of the adverse effects of a "crash landing" of the dollar.

Lee buys Lunabond

Lee Cooper has agreed to buy from Mr Philip Green the Lunabond group of companies, better known through its three subsidiaries - Grant Seward, trading as Jean Jeanie, fu's wholesale and Bonanza jeans. Lunabond owns the rights to the fu's brand label in the United Kingdom and has recently acquired the rights to the label for the rest of the EEC countries, the US and Canada.

Lee Cooper has also acquired a 70 per cent holding in Reno of West Germany, besides taking a stake in the Otto Albert group, also of West Germany, with outlets in West Germany, Austria and the Netherlands.

BT retains Manx licence

British Telecom's licence to handle the Isle of Man's telecommunications network has been extended for 20 years despite a bid from Cable and Wireless to run the island's 25,000-line system.

C&W offered £50,000 a year compared with BT's bid of £7.5 million up front and £250,000 a year.

Bank sale

J Rothschild Holdings, the investment company led by Mr Jacob Rothschild, is selling half of its 30 per cent holding in L F Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin, the American investment bank, for about \$30 million (£36 million).

Wind-up order

A winding-up order has been made in the High Court against Westminster Property Group on the petition of the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry after deals involving Mr James Rapier.

£37.5m loans

The European Investment Bank is to lend the South of Scotland Electricity Board £29 million for the construction of the Torness power station. In addition, the bank will lend Merseyside County Council £8.5 million for road improvements, a new terminal building and facilities at Liverpool Airport, refurbishing at the Albert Dock and housing sections of Merseyside Maritime Museum.

Hawley issue

The Hawley Group is to issue \$30 million of 15-year preference shares, convertible into common shares. The issue is being arranged by Credit Suisse-First Boston and international financial institutions.

BT deadline

The final instalment on British Telecom shares must be paid by 3pm on April 9. Investors may forfeit their shares if the payment is not made on time.

Amax gain

Amax, the American natural resources group, will break even in 1986 after four years of losses. Mr Allen Born, its new president, said: "He expects that gross debt this year will be cut from \$1.8 billion (£1.3 billion) to \$1.2 billion."

Bonus issue

Fletcher Challenge is making a one-for-five bonus issue in addition to maintaining the interim dividend at 10.5 New Zealand cents on capital enlarged by a one-for-three bonus last year.

Oil price uncertainty sets dilemma for Chancellor

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The collapse in the price of crude oil from \$30 to \$15-\$16 a barrel in a matter of weeks is, like the dramatic shifts in exchange rates that have accompanied it, a demonstration of the power - and fickleness - of markets.

It is highly unlikely that the value of oil has really halved in the past three months. What we are probably seeing is the natural tendency of markets to overshoot.

Overshooting - the process by which markets go beyond what would be an appropriate new equilibrium level - has been a characteristic feature associated with the foreign exchange markets. The pound's fall to near parity with the dollar last winter, and its subsequent sharp recovery, showed this at work.

It is not an idea drawn solely from casual observation of commodity and financial markets. The concept of overshooting finds support in the economic textbooks in the familiar cobweb theory. In this, when demand and supply are in a state of imbalance, the adjustment to a new equilibrium takes place by a series of tucks which, diagrammatically, look like a cobweb.

If the oil price is overshooting, what is the appropriate policy response for a British Chancellor? It is clearly not to base all future decisions, including those to be announced in the Budget on March 18, on the assumption that an oil price of \$15-\$16 a barrel will apply indefinitely.

Two points arise from this. The first is that the Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, has to help the economy to adjust to a generally lower oil price. The second is that if the present price signal from the oil markets is unambiguously low, he must be prepared to interfere with that signal.

On this, however, the following course of action suggests itself. As the economy moves from high to low oil prices, there is likely to be a revenue shortfall. This is because the effects of lower oil prices on government revenues are immediate, whereas the process by which a fall in the oil price boosts the non-oil economy and ultimately leads to higher overall tax revenues takes longer.

There is, because of this, a case for the Chancellor to live with this revenue shortfall, and hence a somewhat higher public sector borrowing requirement, during the period of adjustment.

That said, it would be wrong for economic behaviour to begin to adjust to an oil price of \$15-\$16 a barrel if the equilibrium price is \$22-\$23. These are inherent dangers in this - for example, too fast a fall in petrol prices could lead to a return to the bad old patterns of petrol use. The same is true with industrial oil use, in a situation where fuel oil prices have now dropped below coal prices, and power stations are considering a further shift from coal to oil.

In this situation, leading fuel taxes in the Budget, while depriving the British economy of some of the shorter-term benefits of lower oil prices, has something to commend it, particularly in the case of higher excise duties on petrol.

It is important, though, that this is done in the spirit of a stabilising policy move, not an attempt to hit inappropriate borrowing targets by squeezing the motorist. If the Chancellor and his Treasury colleagues were certain that \$15-\$16 a barrel was here to stay, and that there was no overshooting, then the economy should be allowed to benefit fully from the lower oil price.

Britain 'will not cut output'

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Oil prices yesterday resumed their downward spiral after Britain confirmed that it will not cut North Sea output to help ease the world oversupply.

Prices for North Sea Brent fell below \$17 - one large cargo changed hands for \$16.20 yesterday - after rallying to \$18 from its six-year low of \$15.45, hit early last week.

Mr Peter Walker, the Energy Secretary, confirmed to his Mexican opposite number, Sr Francisco Labastida Ochoa, that Britain has no intention of changing its policy of allowing the oil companies to set their own production from the North Sea.

Mexico, like Britain, is not a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, but it has always co-operated with Opec on production and pricing. Opec has now enlisted the traders in the Rotterdam market in its campaign to persuade non-Opec producers such as Britain and Norway

to co-operate with production restraint.

The Rotterdam market is the European clearing house for cargoes of crude oil and oil products from the refineries, but in recent years has been eclipsed by the traders operating from London who have made North Sea Brent crude the recognized benchmark in European trading.

However, Mr Jan Oskamp, the secretary general of Novok, the Dutch Organization of Oil and Coal Traders - Rotterdam is also the European centre for the coal trade - has said through Opec that traders there do not think any short-term fall in prices would be beneficial to British industry.

He said: "British industry is too old-fashioned compared to other western European countries. For an immediate revival, fuel cost are important, but production costs cannot be calculated on fuel alone."

"There is an atmosphere of uncertainty in the Rotterdam market," he added. "We do not know what is going to happen and traders are nervous. The prevailing atmosphere, he said, was partly a result of political factors, with Britain acting as a "stumbling block."

"Direct talks between Opec and non-Opec producers is the only option under the circumstances," Mr Oskamp added. "If Britain is not willing to co-operate it should be prepared to carry the blame for the consequences."

Talks on tunnel land start

By Judith Huntley, Commercial Property Correspondent

The Anglo-French treaty for the building of the Channel tunnel is to be signed in Canterbury today.

Channel Tunnel Group, which is to build the £2 billion link, is offering to buy land from owners affected by the British end of the project.

The consortium, whose scheme has been approved by both Governments, has appointed Montagu Evans, the chartered surveyors, to start negotiations for the purchase of the necessary land.

The firm is asking landowners to sell their interests at market value ahead of any compulsory purchase procedures which may be needed to accommodate the British terminal.

Special arrangements are being made for householders in the villages of Newington, Pease and Frogthorpe in Kent, who will be the most affected by the tunnel. CTG will buy their properties at the open market value which would have applied without the terminal.

The Government intends to introduce the Bill in the spring. Its passage through both Houses is expected to take a year and Royal Assent is expected in the summer of 1987.

Game and set to the Bank

Petrosian, the great Soviet chess master, used to straighten his tie just before administering the coup de grace in matches. Presumably, the campaign managers of the gilt market, over at the Bank of England, make equally effacing gestures after victories over market sentiment. All the signs yesterday pointed towards whatever passes for a ritualized description of success among the authorities, as they prepared to accept tenders for the new tap, Treasury 10 per cent 1993, today.

Downpayment is £20 per cent, which is not exactly a huge amount. The consensus view among traders is that the small amount of cash required up front ought to ensure a sell-out at one minute past 10 this morning. Will the foreigner be in there heavily, lured by the pull of a tasty 11.3 per cent yield?

On the face of it, the answer must be "yes". Sterling was firm yesterday, climbing to \$1.41 against the dollar, and showing some relative strength on the trade-weighted index.

The Bank's activities on the London money markets may or may

not indicate that the situation yesterday was considerably less rosy than the casual observer might have gathered. Both three-month and one-month interbank rates were unchanged at around 12 1/2 per cent, fuelling the stability myth, but overnight rates soared to close on 25 per cent. The reason for this is quite simple. Against a money market shortage of £650 million, the Bank deliberately provided assistance of just £347 million via bill purchases, and that comparatively casually, while late assistance totalled just £155 million. The help left the market short by about £150 million, witness the firmness of overnight rates. The aim may be to keep whatever cash has been attracted into London firmly locked into sterling, irrespective of oil price trends, until the tap has been successfully sold.

The pound has undoubtedly become more resilient, in particular to news of lower oil prices. According to Ian Harwood, economist at Rowe & Pitman, this is a logical development after the events of the past few weeks.

Hanson bid timetable extended

The Takeover Panel has agreed to extend the time allowed under City rules for both Hanson Trust's £1.9 billion offer for Imperial Group and Imperial Group's £1.3 billion bid for United Biscuits because of the delay in the Government's decision on whether to refer either of the takeovers.

The takeover code requires that all significant informa-

tion including profit forecasts to be the day after the announcement of the reference decision and the rest of the bid timetable - the 46th day, after which the bidder is not allowed to raise its bid, and the 60th day, after which the offer must either be declared unconditional or lapse - will be extended accordingly.

The extension was requested by Imperial

Money doesn't motivate me, says Vantona chief Driving force behind Alliance

By Lawrence Lever

"Neither Harry Djanogly nor I work for the money," said Mr David Alliance as he contemplated his intended position as de facto head of the largest textile group in the UK, assuming, as everyone does, that the merger between Coats Patons and Vantona Viyella goes through.

But the single-minded pursuit of proving that textile manufacture can flourish in the UK has already rewarded the chief executive of Vantona, who in Vantona shares alone, is worth more than £10 million.

Mr Alliance's background and the way he has gone about rejuvenating the textile industry make it abundantly clear that something more than money motivates him. He arrived in Manchester almost 30 years ago from

Tehran virtually unable to speak a word of English.

His meteoric rise, according to supporter and friend Mr Jacob Rothschild, has been "one of the most remarkable stories in the world of industry in the last 25 years."

His progress is well documented, as is his friendship with Mr Rothschild who helped him acquire Spirella, his first stock market vehicle, and brought him together with Mr Djanogly, of Nottingham Manufacturing, in last June's £350-million merger. Both protagonists were Jewish but from vastly different backgrounds. Mr Rothschild was credited with ensuring that their union was an equitable one.

Mr Alliance insists that Mr Rothschild's role in Monday's events was purely congratulatory.

Monday's events were purely congratulatory.

Before the Nottingham Manufacturing deal, Spirella merged with Vantona in 1975 and subsequently took over Carrington Viyella - an ailing subsidiary of ICI going nowhere fast except downwards via mounting debts.

On Monday Mr Alliance reminded some, asking whether by delaying his formal approach he had not paid over the odds for Coats Patons, that similar scepticism was shown at the time of the Carrington Viyella deal.

"If you look back three or four years ago to Carrington Viyella, the company had lost £85 million in the previous year and had a £60 million bank overdraft. All the odds were on the company going into receivership."

BASE LENDING RATES table with columns for bank names and interest rates.



WALL STREET

Prices opened mixed in moderately active trading on Wall Street on Monday. The Dow Jones industrial average was down by 0.34 to 1613.07 shortly after trading started, although rising shares outnumbered declines by 363 to 342 among the 1,046 issues crossing the tape.

The steady tone was a continuation from Friday when the market regained its balance in the early afternoon after a sudden sharp fall on the news that a Federal district court had ruled part of the Gramm-Rudman law unconstitutional.

Mr Alfred Harris of Josephthal and Co said: "As long as we can be assured that we are not going to see inflation coming back, the market will continue to be strong."

Table with columns for company names (e.g., AMR, Allied Signal, Alcoa) and their share prices for Feb 7 and Feb 10.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES table showing rates for various locations like New York, London, and Tokyo.

CURRENCY RATES

Currency rates did not move far from opening positions. A nervous undertone prevailed as dealers awaited a lead from US markets.

STERLING AT 1.4068 showed an early gain of 38 points, with a further small improvement later.

COMMODITIES

Table listing commodity prices for items like SUGAR, RUBBER, and various oils.

MONEY MARKETS AND GOLD

Table showing money market rates for Treasury Bills, Euro Money Deposits, and Gold prices.

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Table showing dollar spot rates for various international locations like Hong Kong, Singapore, and London.

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE

Table showing London metal exchange rates for various metals like Aluminum, Copper, and Lead.

EURO MONEY DEPOSITS

Table showing Euro money deposit rates for various banks and currencies.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Large table listing various investment trusts and their performance metrics.

LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

Table showing London financial futures prices for items like Three Month Sterling and US Treasury Bonds.

THE TIMES UNIT TRUST INFORMATION SERVICE

Extensive table providing detailed information on various unit trusts, including their names, managers, and performance data.

The quotations on this page relate to Monday's trading

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page: "سنة من الاصل"







# Shares lose their lustre as profit-takers move in

Profit taking hit the stock market yesterday after successive days of new trading highs.

Early morning gains, following a strong Wall Street close, took the FT 30 share index to a new peak at 1196.9, up 1.6. But sharply lower oil prices and profit taking took the market off the top.

Brent Crude fell at one point to \$16.10 against an overnight price of \$18.20. Gold was also easier with the afternoon fix in London down \$1.40 at \$335.80.

BP eased 13p to 563p and Britoil was 12p lower at 185p. Prices were lower during the day but rallied as crude oil prices came off the bottom.

The pound gained ground against the dollar, but girls showed falls of 1/2 of a point.

Banks were dull on Third World debt fears following the lower oil price. Midland Westminster eased 3p to 679p. Barclays was off 2p at 457p and Lloyds fell 5p to 459p.

Amstrad was much in demand after excellent figures showed profits almost doubling. The shares bounced 50p higher to 342p.

Clarke Nicholls Combe was up 29p at 163p. Properties were good performers and MEPC, the subject of bid rumours from Trafalgar House, rose further to 323p, up 11p.

Colerell gained more

The FT 30 share index, which touched a record high of 1196.9 early yesterday, closed down 5.6 to 1189.7 while the FT-SE 100 index eased 7.6 to 1453.9.

ground after yesterday's rise on the news of an 11.3 per cent stake being taken in the company by investment clients of Lazard, the merchant bank. The shares rose 2p to 172p.

Blue Circle gained 10p to 556p with a firm building sector. Turner and Newall lost 3p to 137p on profit making.

Pilkington was 13p down at 371p on profit taking. Parkfield lost 13p to 180p

and Dweek Group eased 9p to 39p.

J Mowlem gained 12p to 352p on docks development plans hopes. Oxford Instruments was up 15p to 408p following a visit to the company by stock-broking analysts.

Laird Group gained 9p to 247p on Leyland bus acquisition hopes. Weir Group was 3p ahead at 83p on hopes of

Access Satellite was down 17p at 118p after figures yesterday. Wold was down 12p at 78p on profit taking. Lee Cooper eased 10p to 210p on profit taking after a recent acquisition.

Manganese Bronze was down 6p at 54p on disappointing results. Bestobell gained 17p to 264p on bid speculation.

Stothert and Pitt gained 10p to 183p on speculative support. United Scientific was down 10p at 173p on lack of support.

Jaguar eased 7p to 466p on profit taking.

**Traded options**  
Dealers reported increased activity although no doubles were completed. Calls were produced in Parva, Audiotronics, Fire Oak, STC, Vosper, Amstrad, Rutwite and Polly Peck. Puts were arranged in Harmony, Reckitt and Colman and Dixons.

APPOINTMENTS

## Yule Catto names chief executive

Yule Catto and Co: Mr Alex Walker has become group chief executive and Mr A. Brown non-executive chairman.

New Northern: Captain Oscar W. J. Henderson has been appointed an alternative director to Sir Ivan Ewart.

Plessey: Sir James Blyth has been named managing director.

Brewmaker: Mr J. Hooper has been made a director.

First Leisure Corporation: Mr John Coulson and Mr James Naylor have been appointed joint managing directors.

Pariker Pen: Mr Gerald Dennis, a deputy chairman of BAT Industries, has been named non-executive chairman.



**Gerald Dennis**  
Citicorp Insurance: Mr Joseph A. Morein has become deputy managing director.

Consolidated Concord: Mr Jack Turner has been made general manager with Mr David Kneebone as manager of the United Kingdom geological and exploration division and Mr Derek Hattam as group mine manager for Cornwall.

Downard Pickfords Proprietary: The National Freight Consortium's Australian distribution company has appointed Mr David Howard Jenkins as a non-executive director.

Wrigley Company: Mr Phillip Hamilton has been made managing director.

Alders International: Mr Harvey Lipsitt has been made managing director and is joined on the board by Mr Fred Bassett who has been appointed director of buying and merchandise.

TEMPUS

# £27m interim sees off Amstrad critics

Amstrad has once again confounded the sceptics with excellent results. By producing the right product it has proved that the home computer market is alive and kicking.

Yesterday the stock market showed its appreciation by marking up the shares 36p to 328p, but even at the higher price the rating looks cautious.

Interim profits rose almost threefold to £27.5 million before tax, which is more than the company made in the whole of the previous year.

The new word processor, retailing for £450, which reached peak production only in November and December, accounted for 21 per cent of the group sales, but it should soon be much more important. Altogether, computer products accounted for 84 per cent of sales with audio and videorecorders making up the rest.

The word processor is clearly a winner in its own right. It also has the advantage of reducing Amstrad's seasonal bias. Previously it has been very dependent on Christmas sales. Now it looks as if the second half will be nearly as good as the first.

Sceptics say the product will have a sales life of only two years. But until an equally successful rival word processor is introduced, either here or in Amstrad's overseas markets, it should hold both its price and market share.

For the longer term the company has developed a range of new products on both the audio and computer sides and hopes that its initial arrangement with Sears World Trade, a division of Sears Roebuck, of the United States, will lead to higher overseas sales, which, in the first half, accounted for 58 per cent of the total.

The company is doing the right thing in diversifying but even the ebullient Mr Alan Sugar, Amstrad's chairman, admits growth may slow next year.

Even so a multiple of little more than nine times earnings looks miserly. The

shares have already performed well but there is more to go.

## Grand Metropolitan

Directors' pay is an emotive issue. The British are divided on the subject, with many claiming to be affronted by the level of American salaries and others demonstrating a sneaking admiration for them.

Grand Metropolitan's revelation of last week that Mr Walter Scott, who is in charge of its growing American businesses, earned £510,000 last year has certainly done its shares no harm. They have risen 16p since then to 401p.

Despite its busy acquisition programme of recent months, Grand Met is left with a number of large, mature businesses.

Last year saw Liggett & Myers, the United States tobacco business, drop some \$60 million (£43 million). Even though Grand Met is over the worst, it still wants to sell.

Nearer home, the equally mature businesses of beer and dairy products have plenty of scope for rationalization and there is a possibility that Mr Stanley Grinstead, the chairman, could even be looking at Scottish & Newcastle or Courage.

In the dairy industry, Grand Met is waiting for opportunities which might arise if the Milk Marketing Board were to sell Dairy Crest, the country's dominant butter producer.

The lesson, it seems, is that Grand Met is as vigorous in its maturity as it was in its youth. The shares have yet to reflect this assessment.

## Our Price

The rise of Our Price, the records and cassettes retailer, continues unabated. In the half-year to the end of November, pretax profits rose 17 per cent from £592,000 to £691,000. Stripping out the initial

## Stonehill profits tumble

**Stonehill Holdings' pretax profits slumped to £29,000 from £504,000 in the 32 weeks to November 10, the company said yesterday.**

Trading profit was down to £223,000 from £661,000 for the corresponding period a year earlier, and turnover fell to £10.07 million from £10.68 million.

However, the interim dividend is being maintained at 3p and will be paid on April 9.

After allowing for dividend payments there is a loss per share of 0.45p.

Stonehill said trading had been difficult.

The high cost of developing and marketing the new Uniflex ranges, and the expenditure incurred in renovating and adapting the Uniflex factories the company purchased, had helped to produce the disappointing results.

Current trading continues to be difficult but the board said it was confident that recovery would take place during 1986-87 and that the company would be able to resume its expansion programme in 1987-88.

## Ericsson's pretax income slumps

**L. M. ERICSSON TELEPHONE CO.** Net sales in 1985 rose to 32,400 million krona (about £3,057 million), against 29,378 million krona in 1984. Income, before appropriations and tax, is estimated at 865 million krona (1,569 million pounds). Income per share after tax paid and estimated deferred taxes, is estimated at 13 krona (20 pence). All business areas showed positive operating results, except for business area information systems which, mainly because of the high costs of technology and restructuring, showed substantially increased losses.

An unchanged total dividend of nine krona a share will be paid.

**ERICKSON GOLD MINES:** The company has now changed its name to Total Erickson Resources.

**C. H. BAILEY:** The company is reporting for the 28 weeks to Oct. 11, 1985, compared with the previous year. No dividend (nil). Turnover £3.53 million (£6.66 million). Loss before tax £494,240 (loss £97,435). Loss per share 0.664p (earned 0.402p).

**MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL:** A dividend of 6 per cent (5 per cent), plus a special centenary dividend of 3 per cent, is being paid for 1985 on April 7. Turnover £21.18 million (£23.06 million). Pretax profit £2.05 million (£2.18 million), before exceptional expenditure: voluntary sev-

## New board to run Tranwood

Tranwood Group, the hosiery manufacturer and distributor, has made arrangements for a group of new investors, headed by Mr Nicholas Oppenheim, to take a substantial stake in the company.

The investors will subscribe for new Tranwood shares and the company will make a rights issue underwritten by Scottish General Holdings, a company controlled by Mr Oppenheim.

The new investors are institutional and private clients of the stockbroker Phillips & Drew, proposed new directors of Tranwood, SGH and clients of SGH.

It is also proposed that, following the subscription and rights issue, which will raise £1.56 million, Mr Oppenheim will become chairman and four other new directors will be appointed.

The present chairman and managing director, Mr Michael Buckley, will remain as a non-executive director. Mr Anthony Bennett and Mr William Stand Kydd, the other two Tranwood directors, will resign.

New investors will subscribe for a total of 6,250,000 new Tranwood shares at 12p per share.

They have also agreed to purchase 4 million shares, excluding the right to any dividend for 1986, at 12p per share from Benlox Holdings.

It is proposed that 7,379,421 new shares will be offered at 11p per share to holders of Tranwood on the basis of one-for-four.

The investors buying shares from Benlox will take up their rights issue, as will Benlox on its remaining 3 million shares. Assuming the rights issue is taken up in full, the new investors will hold 11,250,000 shares and Benlox will hold 3,750,000 shares, equivalent to 26.07 per cent and 8.69 per cent respectively of the enlarged share capital.

Tranwood says the past three years have produced a substantial recovery in profits but further investment in equipment and increased expenditure on marketing will be required.

The board also believes Tranwood should diversify.

# Strong, steady flow of dollars across the Atlantic High tech boom helps to maintain US lead in foreign investment

**By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor**

United States companies are Britain's biggest foreign investors, accounting for \$32.1 billion (£23.4 billion) in investment overall by the end of 1984.

Between 1977 and 1979 56.4 per cent of all incoming investment into Britain came from the US and in the two years up to 1982 American companies still accounted for 52 per cent, demonstrating the strong, steady flow coming across the Atlantic.

Some of it represents takeover activity but much has involved American companies setting up branch operations here, from sales offices to manufacturing facilities. There was a big influx of American manufacturing during the sixties, but in this decade there has been a big penetration by high technology US companies.

The number of American businesses with a substantial presence in Britain is put at several hundred by trade sources, led by the biggest of the US companies with their largely multinational operations. American companies in Britain are in a wide variety of sectors, from heavy manufacturing to service industries like advertising, insurance and banking.

In motor vehicles and components General Motors, biggest of the US vehicle manufacturers, is parent company not only of Vauxhall with cars and Bedford with lorries and vans, but also AC Delco, the components company. GM's takeover of Lotus, the British sports car company, was announced last month.

While Ford is the other American manufacturer accounting for a large slice of Britain's vehicle production, many other US subsidiaries produce components from transmissions and braking systems to steering wheels and windscreen wipers. Among those with an American connection are Borg Warner, Eaton Corporation and TRW in transmissions, Cummins in heavy vehicle engines, Bendix in braking systems, and Goodyear in tyre production.

Sheller-Clifford, which supplies steering wheels for many British cars, is now American owned. So is Trico-Folberth, makers of windscreen cleaning equipment.

Although GM and Ford clearly dominate in vehicle manufacturing in Britain they, like other vehicle makers, rely heavily on component suppliers either in here abroad. Often half the value of a car coming out of the factory gate will be represented by bought-in components.

Food and drink in Britain is an industry with annual sales of more than £30 billion and including what the Food and Drink Federation calls a

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**BAGGERIDGE BRICK PLC**

The Forty-Second Annual General Meeting of Baggeridge Brick Public Limited Company was held on February 11, 1985, at the Midland Hotel, Birmingham. The following is an extract from the statement by the Chairman, The Hon. P. A. Ward, circulated with the Report and Accounts.

**Record profits and increased dividend**

I am pleased to report record profits for the third consecutive year. The profit on ordinary activities before taxation for the year ended 30th September, 1985 was £1,750,799 compared with £1,595,759 in 1984.

A further contribution to the profit was made by the sale of part of our worked out clay pit at Himley, which resulted in the profit after tax being £1,349,050. Last year the profit after tax was £1,087,196.

The Directors recommend that a final dividend be paid of 18½% which, with the interim dividend of 9%, will total 27½% for the year compared with 25% last year.

**The year's achievements**

All three works improved their performance over last year with Kingsbury, in particular, starting to make a considerable contribution to profits following the successful introduction of its new brickmaking plant during the summer of 1985. Natural gas has now been installed at all our works, the last, at Hartlebury, having been connected in July. The impact of this on the profitability of the Hartlebury works will take effect in the next financial year.

**The future**

We have entered the current year with confidence. The new factory under construction at Hartlebury is scheduled for completion in the summer of 1986. This works will be equipped with the latest automated machinery and tunnel kiln and will increase substantially our facing brick production for the housing market.

The improvements to production facilities already reported, together with planned additions to our product range of pavers and special shaped bricks, will ensure that we are well placed for the future. These changes should all start to make a positive contribution in the current year and help to defray the anticipated higher interest charges incurred by our increased borrowing and commissioning costs of the new Hartlebury factory which will constitute a major development for the Company.

The Report and Accounts were adopted.

## LHW victim of 'a good old blackball'

After the brief flurry of interest which such reports attract, Sir Anthony Rawlinson's judgement on the application by LHW Futures to join the London International Financial Futures Exchange seems to have sunk without trace. That is a pity. The report, which was handed down a week ago, deserves a less private fate.

It yields some intriguing clues as to how the City is still run - and indeed how it may change - and contains within its measured civil service prose clear hints as to the remedies which both parties might care to implement.

The chief clue about the administration of the City is the implicit acceptance by Sir Anthony that markets or exchanges can still legitimately be run as clubs.

"The matter", Sir Anthony said, "turns on issues of judgement concerning reputation, especially as to relationships with clients."

Now, reputation is clearly a matter of judgement. But

from what perspective is the judgement made? Life essentially resisted LHW's application on two grounds. First, that LHW had a poor reputation because, in Sir Anthony's words again, "LHW were less than fully successful in assessing the suitability of their recommendations to the individual clients to whom they are made."

In the normal way that would have been a problem for LHW and its clients. But it became Life's problem as well for the second reason - that Life alleged that its reputation would suffer if LHW were allowed to join.

Once more Sir Anthony is obliged Life: "As of today I consider that the board (of Life) had grounds for concern about the reputation of LHW."

Curiously, however, Life itself was privately telling reports in his time. His hinted remedies shrewdly indicate an awareness that blackballing will be less acceptable under the impending regime of the Securities and Investment Board and all its satellites.

He said: "The board may well come to a different view

Commodities Review

admitting LHW to Life would sully the market for its huge international and institutional users. Life's considerable success and value as a market are surely bigger than the reputation of a small member.

It was, in short, from Life's perspective, a good, old-fashioned blackball.

Despite its newness, Life was founded by the elements of the City Establishment. Sir Anthony was a commissioner appointed by the Governor of the Bank of England. And former permanent secretaries at the Department of Trade and Industry can be relied upon not to upset the apple cart.

LHW, by contrast, is hardly part of the establishment, even though its eagerness to join Life (and other markets) is evidence of its yearning for respectability.

Still, Sir Anthony has doubtless passed a good few reports in his time. His hinted remedies shrewdly indicate an awareness that blackballing will be less acceptable under the impending regime of the Securities and Investment Board and all its satellites.

He said: "The board may well come to a different view

of a fresh application by LHW at a future date if with the passage of time matters which at present trouble the board have changed materially."

In other words, LHW must mend its ways. But the Life board should not be too hasty in its self-congratulation. For the report was judicious enough to uphold LHW's contention that the substance of the case against it should not have been withheld from it until the very late stage of the appeal to the commissioner.

The report also pointed out that Life appeared to lack criteria for dealing with the tricky question of a firm's relationship with its clients. Sir Anthony said: "It would be useful, in my view, if Life were able to develop guidelines or illustrative advice about action appropriate for this purpose."

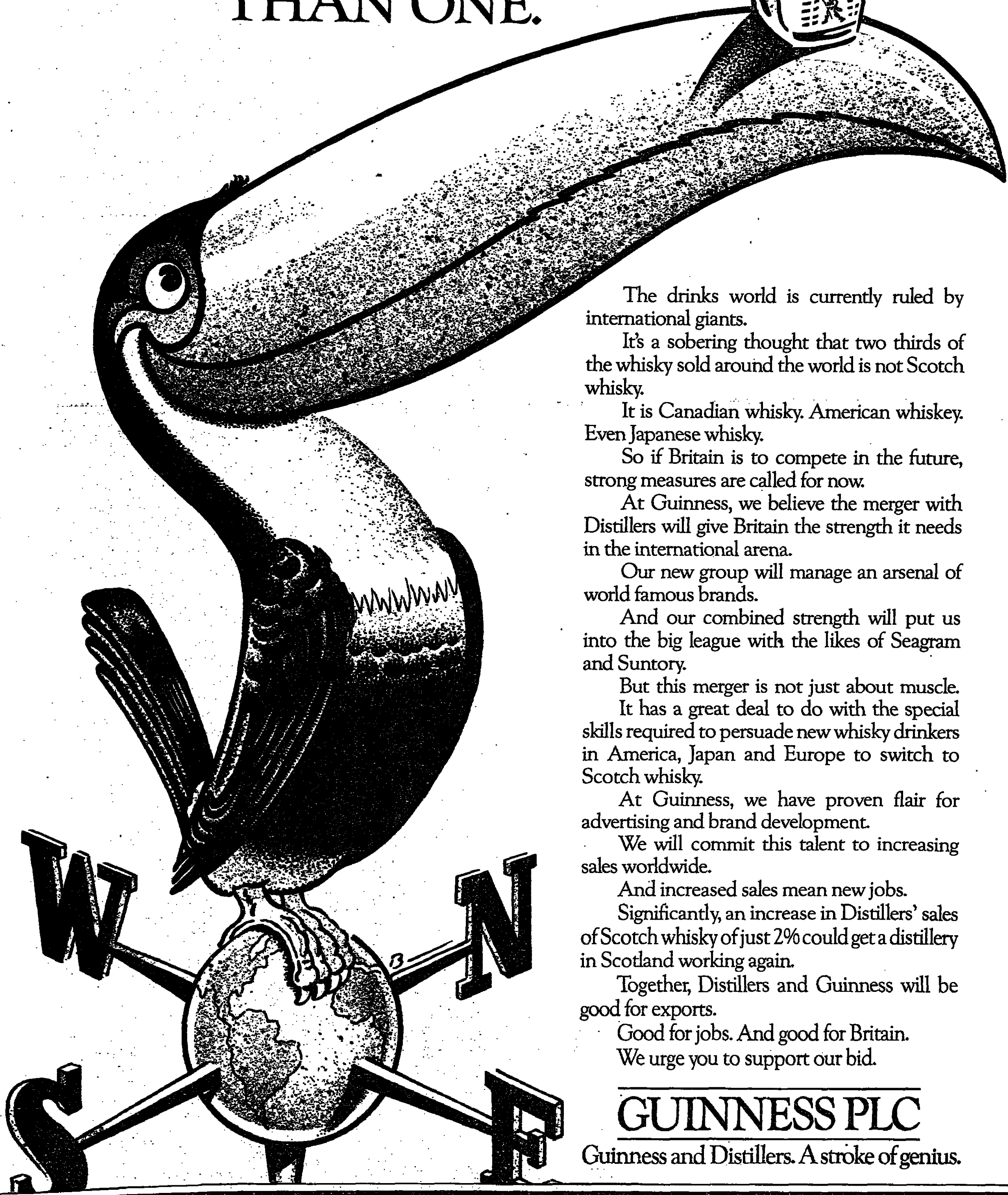
Here we step into the world of the Association of Futures Brokers and Dealers. Sir Anthony concluded: "The self-regulatory system requires that the considered judgement of the relevant practitioner body, here the Life board, should normally be accepted. I accept and





n sees off critics

# IN THE INTERNATIONAL DRINKS MARKET, TWO CAN DO BETTER THAN ONE.



The drinks world is currently ruled by international giants.

It's a sobering thought that two thirds of the whisky sold around the world is not Scotch whisky.

It is Canadian whisky. American whiskey. Even Japanese whisky.

So if Britain is to compete in the future, strong measures are called for now.

At Guinness, we believe the merger with Distillers will give Britain the strength it needs in the international arena.

Our new group will manage an arsenal of world famous brands.

And our combined strength will put us into the big league with the likes of Seagram and Suntory.

But this merger is not just about muscle. It has a great deal to do with the special skills required to persuade new whisky drinkers in America, Japan and Europe to switch to Scotch whisky.

At Guinness, we have proven flair for advertising and brand development.

We will commit this talent to increasing sales worldwide.

And increased sales mean new jobs.

Significantly, an increase in Distillers' sales of Scotch whisky of just 2% could get a distillery in Scotland working again.

Together, Distillers and Guinness will be good for exports.

Good for jobs. And good for Britain.

We urge you to support our bid.

## GUINNESS PLC

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Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'THE ACTION BANK' repeated multiple times.



THE TIMES Portfolio

From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money...

Table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E. Lists various companies under categories like ELECTRICALS, BUILDINGS AND ROADS, INDUSTRIALS A-D, etc.

Weekly Dividend table with columns: MON, TUE, WED, THU, FRI, SAT, SUN. Includes a note: 'Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's newspaper.'

BRITISH FUNDS table with columns: High, Low, Stock, Price, Change, % P/E.

SHORTS (Under Five Years) table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E.

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E.

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E.

UNDATED table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E.

INDEX-LINKED table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E.

PROSPECTIVE REAL ESTATE YIELD ON PROJECTED INFLATION RATE (RPI) OF 5% AND 10% table.

BREWERIES table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E.

BANKS DISCOUNT HP table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E.

ELECTRICALS table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES Shares off peak

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began Feb.10, Dealings End Feb 21, Contango Day Feb 24, Settlement Day, March 3. Forward Bargains are permitted on two previous days.

Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price, Change, % P/E. Lists companies like Cable & Wireless, British Telecom, etc.

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FINANCE AND LAND table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E.

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HOTELS AND CATERERS table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E.

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DRAPERY AND STORES table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E.

INDUSTRIALS A-D table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E.

INDUSTRIALS E-K table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E.

INDUSTRIALS L-R table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E.

INDUSTRIALS S-Z table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E.

INDUSTRIALS A-D table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E.

INDUSTRIALS E-K table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E.

Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price, Change, % P/E. Lists companies like British Telecom, Cable & Wireless, etc.

INSURANCE table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E.

LEISURE table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E.

Mining table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E.

MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E.

NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E.

Oil table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E.

SHOES AND LEATHER table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E.

TEXTILES table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E.

TOBACCOS table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E.

OVERSEAS TRADERS table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E.

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E.

PROPERTY table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E.

SHIPPING table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E.

Table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E.

THE TIMES Portfolio DAILY DIVIDEND £2,000 Claims required for +35 points Claimants should ring 0254-53272

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'Price of Cap' and other fragments.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom center: 'سكوا من الأصل'



FOOTBALL: FORMER CHAIRMAN MUST PRESENT HIS PACKAGE IN 21 DAYS

Swansea win yet another dramatic stay of execution

Swansea yesterday won a further six weeks' stay of execution against the winding-up order brought by the Inland Revenue. The struggling third division club were granted that period by Mr Justice Harman in the High Court, and Douglas Sharpe, the former chairman, who is leading the rescue package, must present his scheme in 21 days.



Robinson: almost too eager to play

'Prince' confident of Cup crown

Buenos Aires (AP) - One of Latin America's best-known players, the Uruguayan international Enzo Francescoli, is confident that his country will be successful in the World Cup finals in Mexico.

Departure follows accident

Brian Wilkinson, the Plymouth physiotherapist, has left the club two weeks after a treatment room mishap put one of the third division club's players in hospital.

QPR must make a cushion at home

Queen's Park Rangers, a club who are 101 years old, have only ever won one domestic trophy. Their lone triumph was in the League Cup, as it was then known, in 1967. Now they stand a mere three hours away from a chance to improve on their meagre record.

AC Milan taken over by TV tycoon

Milan (AP) - AC Milan, the Italian first division club for which the England international Ray Wilkins and Mark Hartley play, has been taken over by an Italian television tycoon, Silvio Berlusconi.

Jones gets offer to defend title in half marathon

Steve Jones, who was one second away from the marathon best with his 2 hr 7 min 13 sec in Chicago last autumn, is being urged to defend his AAA title in the half marathon this year in the race to run that distance inside an hour.

FIFA suspend Kuwait over funds misuse row

Kuwait (Reuters) - The Federation of International Football Associations (FIFA) have suspended Kuwait's membership and given them 15 days in which to hold elections for a new board for the Kuwait Football Association (KFA).

Dartford's man

Tommy Coleman, the former Barnet manager, has been appointed manager of Dartford, of the Gola League.

Hetzke sent off

Steve Hetzke, the Blackpool captain, was sent off during his side's 3-1 defeat at Port Vale on Monday in the Freight Rover Trophy.

English youth face big task

England have chosen a squad of 16 for their European youth championship group one qualifying game against the Republic of Ireland at Hillsborough on February 25.

Bubka coup is a boost to Olson

New York (AP) - The confrontation between the world's three leading indoor pole vaulters, Gerry Bubka, of the Soviet Union, and Billy Olson and Joe Dial, of the United States, will take place on Friday night, two weeks sooner than expected.

Bremner back as Gray pays the price

Billy Bremner's appointment as manager of Leeds United was a great relief with mixed feelings at Elland Road. In his analysis, PETER BALL examines the rise and fall of Eddie Gray and the problems still facing Bremner.



Bremner: not guaranteeing success

The team got off to a bad start under their new manager, losing the first two matches 3-0, and other changes followed. Bremner's complaints about their defensive naivety and lack of combativeness were quickly followed by action, with two new full backs and a central defender - Caswell, Robinson and Rennie - joining the club, while Bremner sought to provide steel in midfield by moving Hanson forward.

First final for Foulds

Neal Foulds claimed a place in the final of a major snooker tournament for the first time in his career when he claimed a 9-8 victory over Mike Hallett in the £80,000 Tolly Cobbold English professional championship in Ipswich on Monday.

FOR THE RECORD

Table with multiple columns listing sports events, results, and fixtures. Includes sections for Basketball, Tennis, Snooker, Golf, and Today's Fixtures.











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### ARTS £8,000

A young Sec/PA is needed to work for this prestigious auction house. Speeds 100/60. Aged 21+.

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We will need a good educational background, excellent secretarial and administrative skills and would prefer someone who can drive both a word processor and a motor car.

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Required for the Chairman's office of a London (Fulham) based compact international company with subsidiaries in France, Germany and Switzerland. The company, a leader in its field, is developing rapidly and is part of a well known international group.

The candidate, who will complement an existing team of two, will have language qualifications and will be fluent in French and German and possibly have some knowledge of Spanish or Italian. Must possess good shorthand and typing, have an outgoing personality and be smart in appearance.

The position will suit an ambitious young person 25-30, who is prepared to travel in Western Europe, frequently at short notice, and willing to work overseas for periods of up to two weeks at a time. Salary negotiable, BUPA and other benefits plus car provided.

Send full CV to:  
Michelle Field, Sericol Group Ltd,  
24 Parsons Green Lane, London SW6 4HT.



RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

## RECRUITERS RECEPTIONIST

### £8,000 PLUS BONUSES

Reuter Simkin are leaders in the recruitment of lawyers and currently have a vacancy in their London office for a smart, outgoing receptionist aged between 25 and 40.

Responsibilities will include keeping the appointment diary for eight consultants, liaison with all callers and a certain amount of applicant processing.

The company has good offices, a young staff, provides BUPA after a trial period and four weeks holiday per annum.



Please call Philippa Trotter or Elaine Fuller to discuss the appointment further, or write, quoting ref: P/RR to Philippa Trotter, Reuter Simkin Limited, 26-28 Bedford Row, London WC1R 4HE. Tel: 01-405 6852.

RECRUITMENT

## medial MEDIA & ADVERTISING

**ADVERTISING £10,000:** The Head of Planning and Research in this busy chip Agency needs a capable, friendly PA with advertising experience to help him service major accounts. (25-30) 100/60

**PUBLISHING £8,500:** The MD of a well-known publishing company is looking for an intelligent PA/Sec with poise and excellent skills in order to take on added responsibilities. 100/60

**CONSUMER PR £8,000:** This leading Agency is looking for two lively second jobbers who will enjoy pressure in the demanding and varied field of consumer products. WP training will be given. -/60

**ADVERTISING £7,000:** Join this lively Creative Department in a small Agency and learn the ropes as a complete "all-rounder". (19-23) 90/50

629 9689  
Recruitment Consultants

## DO YOU SPEAK CHINESE? SECRETARY TO FINANCE DIRECTOR

We are looking for an experienced shorthand secretary to work for our busy Finance Director. You must have a minimum of 2 years secretarial experience and be able to work flexible hours when required. Excellent English and a confidential approach to your work are essential. We can offer you an attractive salary, free meals, non-contributory pension scheme and four weeks annual leave. Please telephone personnel on 01-235 6339 for further details.

**HYATT CARLTON TOWER LONDON**  
2 CADOGAN PLACE  
LONDON SW1X 9PY

## SENIOR SECRETARY ARTS SPONSORSHIP Salary from £8,000

The association for Business Sponsorship of the Arts seeks a senior secretary to join a team of ten.

ABSA, a registered charity, is the national trade association developing business sponsorship of the arts and running the Government's Business Sponsorship Incentive Scheme.

Candidates must have work experience, excellent secretarial and administrative skills, initiative and enthusiasm.

Applications in writing with full CV, by 21st February 1986, to: The Director, ABSA, 2 Chester Street, London SW1X 7BB

## AERO DYNAMIC

Aircraft Marketing and a dynamic boss make this a challenging opportunity. It offers involvement in marketing their services to clients, arranging meetings and providing full secretarial support. Good sh/yp skills (100/60) and WP (training given) necessary. Smart appearance and excellent educational background essential. Super offices near Bond Street. Salary £10,000. Plus good benefits. Please call:

434 4512  
**Crone Corkill**  
Recruitment Consultants  
9 Regent Street, W1

## AGGRAZIMENTO £12,000 + M/G

An English Director at the top end of a leading merchant bank requires a secretary to assist him in managing companies' crises or expansion plans.

Age 25-35; you must have an eye for detail, a calm frame of mind, and the interpersonal skills to communicate up to Chairman level.

Good secretarial skills (100/60) are required.

City Office  
726 8491  
**ANCELA MORTIMER**

## GOING PLACES £12,000

This well-known company in the service sector is looking for a top flight PA to support a key member of its management team.

He is a young professional director with a high level of energy and commitment. You will be responsible for co-ordinating all his interests and ensuring the smooth-running of the pace-setting office. As he is responsible for all corporate affairs the holder of this position will be required to liaise with other senior executives in the field.

You will need excellent secretarial skills, including some audio, energy and commitment to match his, and experience in sector level.

100-100  
2+

01-629 9686  
West End Office  
**ANCELA MORTIMER**

## Elizabeth Hunt

### GET EDUCATED £9,300

A leading firm of int. management consultants seeks a bright, outgoing secretary to join their educational consultancy. This is the division that advises clients on suitable further training courses for their staff. This position is 40% administrative and needs 60wpm audio ability and previous WP experience.

### ADVERTISING FOR YOU £10,000

A leading advertising agency seeks a senior secretary to a director. A stable secretarial background and professional flexible attitude essential. 100/60 Skills needed.

### IN THE RED £10,000 neg.

A top International City based bank seeks an experienced banking secretary to two Vice Presidents in their capital markets division. This position is 50% administrative, so you will enjoy a PA role. Excellent benefits include early mortgage subsidiary. 100/60 Skills needed.

City 01-240 3551 West End 01-240 353/351  
**Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants**

## Secretary to International Vice President Personnel

### Temporary Assignment

Polygram is a multi-national group of companies with interests in records, tapes, CDs and video.

The present Secretary to the International VP Personnel and the Personnel Manager is about to go on maternity leave and we need a "stand-in" to provide a full secretarial service while she is away.

Candidates should be aged 30-35, well educated and spoken, possess first-class secretarial skills, have a warm friendly personality and will be able to communicate effectively at all levels. Although previous personnel experience is not necessary, you must have had experience of WPs of PCs.

We offer a competitive salary and excellent benefits.

If you are interested, please write enclosing CV and daytime telephone number to: Joy Hamlyn, Personnel Officer, Polygram International Limited, 45 Berkeley Square, London W1X 3DB or telephone 01-493 8800 Ext 234 for further information.



## Ann Warrington

### Secretarial Careers

At the £10,000-12,000 per annum level, we are looking for a young, energetic and well educated woman to join our team in a variety of positions at our offices in London and the South East. We offer a competitive salary, excellent benefits and a progressive career structure. We are looking for women who are confident, self-motivated and able to communicate effectively at all levels. We offer a competitive salary and excellent benefits. We are looking for women who are confident, self-motivated and able to communicate effectively at all levels. We offer a competitive salary and excellent benefits.

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### PERSONNEL/PR £11,000

An Oil Co based in W1 needs a secretary/assistant to work for their personnel and public relations manager. Duties include - on the personnel front - helping to deal with senior level appointments and assisting with internal training courses. On the PR side you will be involved in special marketing and advertising projects. A natural communicator, you will be aged 25-30 with an A level standard of education and speeds of 100/60.

01-439 0601

### MacBlain

Recruitment Consultants  
130 Regent Street, London W1

### TOP HAT AND TAILS!

You will organise clients functions at Ascot, Lords and Glyndebourne as well as usual S/S/typing of correspondence as PA to the Senior Partner of a large professional Co in WC1. Age 27+; £10,000 very negotiable.

City 377 8600 West End 439 7001

## Secretaries Plus

The Secretarial Consultants

## SECRETARIES c. £8,500

We are a friendly building design company, located in W1, looking for experienced secretaries to assist our project teams.

Applicants should have a strong flair for administration in order to initiate new systems within these busy departments. Shorthand is essential together with experience of wordprocessing (preferably CPT but will cross-train if necessary).

Please write with CV, indicating current salary and daytime telephone number, to:

Anne Mitchell,  
RMJM London Ltd,  
42 Weymouth Street,  
London W1A 2BG.  
(No agencies please).

## WP SECRETARY Classical Music Co

A good all rounder with fast typing, WP experience, audio and S/H (60wpm) is required for our Head of Legal and Business Affairs.

Duties include typing artist contracts and licence agreements, correspondence and generally assisting the Contracts Administrator. If you enjoy a busy and varied environment in a demanding and often hectic role, then this is the job for you. Cross training on Philips 5020 WP will be given if necessary, to the successful applicant.

In return we offer an attractive salary and benefits which include LV's, Christmas bonus, 5 weeks holiday, and free products.

Please write enclosing a current CV to:-

Sally Ivis,  
Personnel Officer,  
Decca International,  
1 Rockley Road,  
London W14 0DL.



### CREATIVE £7,750 NEG

A leading firm of interior Designers seeks a secretary to join their division specialising in travel and leisure projects. There are great career prospects and an early salary review. 55wpm Typing, audio ability and previous WP exp. needed.

01-430 3651  
West End 01-493 8258



### ART DEALER

Celia has retired to maternal bliss and I seek full time assistant in 1st Floor Bond Street gallery. Formal qualifications welcomed but pleasant personality, intelligence, flexibility & diligence main considerations. Excellent opportunity for the right person.

Telephone 01-493 7567



## GENEVA, SWITZERLAND INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION

### SEEKS CONFERENCE MINUTE/REPORT WRITERS

Applicants must possess a high standard of both written and spoken English. Current shorthand typing speeds should be at least 140, 60 wpm. Training will be given to the successful applicants who will attend IATA fare and rate conferences and produce concise reports reflecting the negotiations. The applicants will be an integral part of a hardworking team, although the positions will involve individual responsibility. The position will involve travel.

Applications, together with Curriculum Vitae and recent photograph, should be sent, by 21 February 1986, to:

International Air Transport Association  
Supervisor Personnel  
P.O. Box 160  
1216 Colmarin - Geneva  
Switzerland

Interviews will be arranged in London during early March for employment in April.

### MARKETING ASSISTANT

Applicant should be well grounded in their line. It is a marketing position with a background in marketing, promotional and public relations. Good typing and dictation skills essential.

Apply to Mrs. F. Rowles,  
St. George's College,  
2 Adelphi Rd, Harrogate,  
London NW3 1AA.  
Tel: 04-236 9231

### PERFECT PA. £11,000

Our client a firm of management consultants in the West End, are expanding. This job combines being an assistant to a very successful consultant, getting on with secretarial work and completing small projects under your own steam. Excellent presentation. French very useful. Speeds 100/60. Age 20-28.

### PUBLIC RELATIONS £69,000

We are looking for a secretary to work for two young account executives responsible for fast moving, well known accounts in a successful and expanding company. You need to be well spoken and well presented with speeds of 80/60. Age 19-24.

We also have lots of fun jobs for college leavers.

TM International Ltd  
Recruitment  
50 Mark Croft SW1



Individual career advice for secretaries and personal assistants

هكذا من الأصل







# PROPERTY GUIDE

# RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY/1

## Family flats for stately living

By Christopher Warman  
Property Correspondent

For those adventurous people who have always wanted to own a stately home or an eccentric property such as a barn or an east house but find it too expensive or too large, the market is ever ready to help.

The emphasis on the preservation of old houses, illustrated by the growing of architectural or historic interest, means a substantial number of unwieldy piles are still standing even a few years ago they would have been abolished.

Many of them are much too big for one family, so they are converted into apartments, and the demand for homes slightly out of the ordinary ensures that they will sell. Similarly, barns and east houses, now redundant from their original use, can with imagination be converted most successfully. The smaller ones are rather easier to adapt for one-family occupation, but the larger ones are providing attractive and practical units for several owners.

Sorting out amicably the use of the common areas such as the gardens can present difficulties, but in many cases there is sufficient land around the

## House with views of the Cotswolds

property to give every owner a garden of reasonable size.

A good example of the converted stately home is Brockhampton Park, in the Cotswolds near Cheltenham, where Apartment 16 - which gives some indication of the size of the original house - is for sale. Brockhampton Park is a Grade II listed Jacobean house which was converted into self-contained luxury apartments about five years ago. The apartment for sale is on the first floor, and with windows overlooking the seven acres of communal gardens and grounds it is considered probably the most prestigious.

It has high corniced ceilings and the accommodation includes a drawing room, a dining room, a kitchen-breakfast room and three bedrooms. There is even storage and reserved car parking. The grounds have been landscaped and formally laid out with



A home to reflect on: Brockhampton Park, Gloucestershire

terraced lawns. A large ornamental lake lies at the bottom of the gardens and the owner of the apartment can own a principal share which includes the right to use three roads for fishing. The apartment is on offer at around £15,000 through joint agents Knight Frank & Rutley's Cirencester office and Lear and Lear of Cheltenham.

Not far away, but on a much smaller scale, Highfield House at Whitminster, Gloucestershire, is an impressive Edwardian country house dating from 1830. The original part dates back to 1830 but only one or two rooms remain from that period. Humbert Cheltenham office is asking for offers around £10,000 for the main portion of the house.

It is on three floors and has a large reception hall, three reception rooms, three kitchens, seven bedrooms and two bathrooms. There are fine views of the Cotswolds, the Forest of Dean and the Malvern Hills. The house is built of stone, with a roof partly tiled and partly of new asbestos Welsh blue slate, and it stands in two acres of gardens and grounds.

The principal portion of Rake Manor, Milford, Godalming, Surrey, a Tudor manor house with timber framework and herringbone brick, is for sale through the Godalming office of Mann and Co for around £40,000 - which makes one wonder what the whole house would be worth. Built in 1602, it has been altered and added to over the years, and in the latter part of the 19th century Baillie Scott added an extension to the drawing room incorporating a magnificent plaster decorated ceiling.

Many of the windows are original and there are fine fireplaces and oak panelling. The house stands in about 12½ acres, which include a 15th-century cottage, a swimming pool and a lake. The accommodation includes three reception rooms, five bedrooms - four en suite - a kitchen and a cellar.

A new conversion of a historic manor house, providing mews houses, is for sale through Bairstow Eves' Cuffley office. It is called Tolmers, Hertfordshire, where the Manor of Tolmers dates back to 1277, and the "new gate" once led to Hatfield Park.

The manor, which now has a Grade II listed house, had the Earl of Leicester as an early occupant. He granted it to Sir Henry Goddard, an unprosperous follower of God in the grounds of Tolmers Park, about 15 acres, the first phase of the development has an apartment and mews houses around a courtyard. Two houses in the grounds have also been renovated, and as much of the original structure is retained. The prices range from £82,000 to £175,000.

## Large attic could also be converted

Part of an east house, converted in 1964 and retaining original timber beams and exposed brickwork, is for sale at Chilham, near Canterbury, Kent. The traditionally decorated east has white painted brick and weather-boarded walls and No 3 is a light and spacious portion which has two reception rooms and four bedrooms, with a large attic that could be suitable for further conversion. There is a small garden, and Strutt & Parker's Canterbury office is asking £65,000.

Back in the Cotswolds, a 17th-century barn is being converted into two homes within the massive stone walls. Church Farm Barns will become two four-bedroom houses, and each is for sale at £150,000 through Sandoe Luce Pines' Nailsworth office. Here the grounds have been divided up, and each of the homes will have about two and a quarter acres with fine countryside views.

### NORTH OF THE THAMES

**CONVINCING BY CITY SOLUTIONS**  
For details of selling your home in the most way, call 01-246 0591. We will help you to find a mortgage. **BARRETT'S SOLICITORS**, 49 Queen Victoria St, London, EC4A 3DF.

### KATHIN GRAHAM LTD, 17, PALMER GREEN, W8

An extremely rare opportunity to acquire an elegant apartment in Kensington Palace Gardens. The 100-year-old building has a Reception Hall, Drawing room, Dining room, Kitchen, Master bedroom, with Dressing room, Bathrooms and a large study. Call 01-246 0591.

### VIP ESTATE SERVICES

Buying a house or an apartment in London but can't spare the time and effort? Let the specialist act for you. **TELEPHONE 01-246 6527**, Telex: 897121.

### GAMBERWELL, BRISTOL

Three large Victorian houses, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, fully fitted kitchen, 100 sq ft garden, 100 sq ft terrace. Call 01-246 6527.

### WIS 4 bedroomed freestanding house

Close to shops in Shepherd's Bush Green, W12. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, large garden, 100 sq ft terrace. Call 01-246 6527.

### REYNOLDS GREEN

Quality conversion 1 bedroom flat, central location, 1 bathroom, 100 sq ft garden. Call 01-246 6527.

### NOTTINGHILL GATE

A superb newly refurbished 2 bed flat on 16th floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, large balcony, 100 sq ft terrace. Call 01-246 6527.

### OVERSEAS TRAVEL

**TRAILFINDERS**  
Worldwide low cost flights. 100,000 clients since 1970. **AROUND THE WORLD FROM £700**

### SUN & SAND TRAVEL LTD

21 SHALLOW ST, LONDON W1. 01-477 7944

### DISCOUNT FARES

John/Jan 2300 2400  
Linda 2300 2400  
Call 01-246 6527

### DAIRAIR

130 Regent St, W1. 01-246 6527

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Where do top corporations get data on word processing staff?

### BROOK STREET

An equal opportunity employer

### RECEPTIONIST

£9,000  
Central London  
This firm of executive search consultants needs a first class receptionist whose voice and appearance match their really beautiful offices. As well as varied reception duties there is an electronic switchboard to look after and some 40 work phones.

### Bernadette of Bond St

10 Bond St, W1. 01-246 6527

### ADMINISTRATOR REGENTS PARK

The British Ceramic Guild is looking for an intelligent and energetic person to act as a secretarial and administrative assistant to the Director of the Guild. The position involves a great deal of typing and some 40 work phones.

### PROPERTY TO LET LONDON

**FILMARS** Superior spacious 2 bed flat, close to Regent Park, 100 sq ft garden, 100 sq ft terrace. Call 01-246 6527.

### MANCHESTER VILLAGE

2 bed flat, 100 sq ft garden, 100 sq ft terrace. Call 01-246 6527.

### AVAILABLE NOW

1 bed newly decorated flat, 100 sq ft garden, 100 sq ft terrace. Call 01-246 6527.

### AMERICAN EXECUTIVES

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### Bernadette of Bond St</















# Non-spy used by Russians as face-saver

Mr Anatoly Shcharansky's arrival here yesterday was the end of a process which began at the meeting between Mr Reagan and Mr Gorbachov in Geneva in November, or in the swirl of contacts between Soviet and US officials which surrounded that event. It was agreed that an exchange of prisoners would improve relations between East and West.

The United States and the Soviet Union had different reasons for wanting such an improvement. Mr Gorbachov's determination to dissuade the United States from deploying the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), Mr Reagan's apparent wish to enter the history books as a man of peace.

But which prisoners to exchange? Naturally, the United States wanted Dr Andrei Sakharov as well - or even more than - Mr Shcharansky. But Dr Sakharov is an even greater symbol of resistance to the Soviet Government, not just in the eyes of the world but in the eyes of educated Soviet citizens. The Soviet leaders would drive a very hard bargain indeed for his release. Perhaps they will agree that bargain before, or at the second meeting between Mr Reagan and Mr Gorbachov, expected later this year.

In Soviet eyes, Mr Shcharansky was a more suitable prisoner to release than Mr Sakharov for two crucial reasons: he is Jewish, and his imprisonment for 13 years in 1978 was on a charge of spying, a charge which has never been made against Mr Sakharov.

There is, of course, no evidence that Mr Sakharov was spying. In the 1970s he seems to have been a contact between the dissidents and the Western media in Moscow. But he was doing nothing that had not been agreed by the Soviet Union at Helsinki for greater freedom and contact. But Mr Shcharansky's release could be presented to the Soviet public as the getting rid of one more treasonable Jew in exchange for brave Communists who had been agents in the West.

In this, the Soviet Government was playing on what it believes to be the essential anti-Semitism of the Russian public, although some Western authorities say this belief is outdated.

Israel had made clear to the Soviet Union that more Jewish immigration was a condition for its being prepared to accept Soviet involvement in any Middle East peace negotiations. Israeli activity was, therefore, an important factor in Mr Shcharansky's release.

But there had to be some face-saver for the Soviet Union. His release had to be related to an exchange of spies. This would allow the Soviet Union to insist on the fiction that he was one. Since President Carter had taken the unprecedented step of announcing that he was not a spy, accepting him as part of a spy exchange also involved a concession by the US. So spies had to be found with whom to trade him. Although a Czechoslovakian couple, imprisoned in the United States, were part of yesterday's exchange, the country with the biggest supply of imprisoned Communist agents is West Germany.

This meant activating Dr Wolfgang Vogel, one of those figures at the margin of the world news who has attained almost legendary status. He was involved in the first East-West prisoner exchange between the U2 pilot, Francis Gary Powers, and the apparently important Soviet spy, Rudolph Abel, at the Glienicke Bridge in 1962.

Dr Vogel began bartering agents with the West Germans, since East Germany has almost as large a supply of captured West German agents. In the end yesterday was not the "biggest spy swap in history," as originally predicted by some media; the biggest remains the exchange of minor agents which took place at the bridge last June.



Released prisoners being taken away in a bus after the spy exchange in Berlin.



Dr Wolfgang Vogel, the East-West go-between (left), and Mr Shcharansky's mother hearing the news of his release.

# Berlin swap fails to win freedom for Mandela

Johannesburg - South Africa said last night that the release of Mr Anatoly Shcharansky by the Soviet Union was not sufficient to warrant the freeing from prison of Mr Nelson Mandela, leader of the outlawed African National Congress.

Renewed speculation that Mr Mandela's release was imminent was set off by a report yesterday on Israeli radio that Mr Mandela, aged 67 and imprisoned since 1962, could be released in response to a personal appeal to President Botha by Mr Shimon Peres.

A statement last night by the South African Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, in response to "speculation and numerous inquiries," recalled Mr Botha's reference to Mr Mandela in his speech opening Parliament on January 31.

Mr Botha said then that he would be prepared to discuss with interested governments "the release of the ANC leader on humanitarian grounds if Mr Shcharansky, Dr Andrei Sakharov and Captain Wynand Du Toit, a South African soldier held in Angola, were also set free for similar reasons."

### Letter from Belfast

# Bars, builders replace bombs

Outside the Sperrazza Pizzeria, a queue of 20 people waited patiently in biting winds and intermittent drizzle, for a table inside.

A few hundred yards away a new steak-house, its emerald green and white exterior, brightening the drab surroundings, was full with diners while down Great Victoria Street, a small crowd huddled by the door of Capers, a similar pizza parlour, awaiting entry and warmth.

The neon lights of a range of other eating places and fast-food takeaways lining the street beckoned invitingly to hundreds pouring from two cinemas where it had been full-house for the five films being shown.

In the Forum Hotel, still widely remembered both as the Europe and the most bombed hotel in the United Kingdom, a new Victorian style bar has succeeded in attracting people into a building that has resembled a forbidding fortress because of the high security deemed necessary to protect it from the men with bombs and bullets determined on a good publicity coup.

Even that has changed. The high wire mesh fence, topped with barbed wire has been replaced by a lower wooden fence and potted plants. Already people in the city are asking when that too will disappear.

Across the street alongside the traditional bars, the hi-tech age has arrived to challenge the dominant position as city centre watering holes where people go for the "crack" and a jar.

The Beaten Docket, all plate glass and bright lights, and the Drury Lane have been packing them in since they opened a few months ago and hardly a month now passes without an opening ceremony or the announcement of plans for future restaurants and bars.

For those remembering the early 1970s when the terrorist wreaked havoc across the province, emptying the capital's streets at night, the transformation has been startling.

Excels returning are astonished at the revitalization and range of entertainment on offer.

The heady atmosphere at night is a remarkable tribute to a people who appear to have accepted that terrorism is now an acceptable, albeit declining, risk of life.

The much needed boost to the city centre came six years ago with the refurbishment and reopening of the Edwardian Grand Opera House, sparking a boom in nightlife that has proved unstoppable.

In the last three years, 41 restaurants, 38 cafes and 55 hot-food bars have opened in Belfast to cater for every pallet. Many are concentrated in the Great Victoria Street area and it is little wonder that one Provisional muttered: "It used to be a desolate street. You go down there now, it's like Los Angeles at night time."

It is not only night life that is improving. Redevelopment is rapidly taking place in the shopping centre with £86 million invested or proposed during the last two years. Security is much more relaxed.

Bombed sites hum to the noise of building activity and the Grand Central Hotel, once home for soldiers flowing to a troubled province, has been demolished to make way for a £40 million indoor shopping, office and car-park complex.

Such is the changed environment that the surprise hit of last summer were tours of the city and its suburbs by Citybus. Expecting perhaps 100 per week they were astonished to attract 1,000 wishing to see areas they had been afraid to visit since the onset of violence in 1969.

For £2 they saw both the old industrial heart of the city and its leafy middle class suburbs. Although, of course, there were omissions. Yes, you've guessed, the provinces most famous roads, the Falls and Shankill, were not on the itinerary.

Richard Ford

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

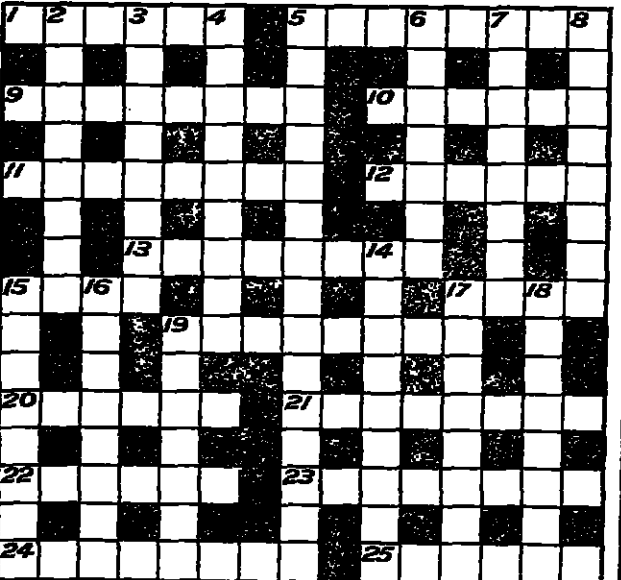
### Today's events

**Royal engagements**  
The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh give a reception at Buckingham Palace for the winners of The Queen's Awards for Export and Technology, 6.  
Princess Anne attends the annual banquet of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce at the Grand Hotel, Bristol, and receives a Landrover on behalf of the Save the Children Fund, 7.30.  
Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, attends a meeting of the Ladies' Guild of the St John Ophthalmic Hospital, 10.55; and later attends a lunch with the officers of The Queen's Guard (The Royal Irish Rangers), St James's Palace, 12.45.  
The Duke of Kent attends a reception for The Queen's

Awards for Export and Technology, Buckingham Palace, 5.55.  
**Music**  
Concert by the St Olave Singers, St Olave, Hart St, 1.05.  
Concert by the London Sinfonietta, Logan Hall, Bedford Way, WC1, 7.30.  
Concert with the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra, Wessex Hall, Poole, 7.30.  
Concert by the English Concert, Music Hall, Shrewsbury, 7.45.  
Concert by London College of Music Symphonic Wind Band, St James's, Piccadilly, 5.30.  
Concert by the Halle Orchestra, Manchester Free Trade Hall, 7.30.  
Charity Concert by Sheila McCrow (Soprano), Paschal Allan (Bass), and Christine Crouch (piano), Holy Apostles Church, Cumberland Street, SW1, 7.30.  
Recital by Sarah Stobart (soprano), Alan Davis (recorder), Oliver Brookes (bass viol and baroque cello), and David Ponsford (harpsichord), Leicester University, 1.10.  
**Talks, lectures**  
Excavations by Roman London Bridge, by Nick Bateman, Museum of London, 1.10.  
My Faith, T.E. Uley, Assistant Editor of the Daily Telegraph, St Lawrence Jewry, EC2, 1.15.  
Anglo-Saxon manuscripts by Penelope Wallis, Seminar Room, British Library galleries, Gt. Russell St, WC1, 12.30.  
A man for today's Church by Derek Patinson, Liverpool Parish Church, Pier Head, 1.05.  
Religious narrative cycles, by Charles Hope, Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, WC1, 5.30.

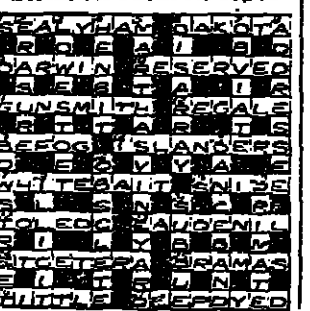
Servants in the 18th and 19th centuries by Adeline Hartopp, Linnean Society Rooms, Burlington House, Piccadilly, 6.15.  
Birmingham Museum of Science & Industry Museums of Science & Technology: their role & importance, by Dr J.R. Brook, Birmingham University, Large Lecture Theatre, Physics Poynting Building, 11.  
Making Space by Revd. Barry Thorley, St. James's Church, Piccadilly, 1.05.  
Milestones in British Art (2): Gainsborough's View of Dedham and The Market Cart, by Simon Wilson, Tate Gallery, Millbank SW1, 1.  
General  
13th annual Shropshire Antiques Fair, The Lion Hotel, Wyle Cop, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, today 11 to 9, tomorrow, 11 to 5.  
Chinese Magic Acrobats, with costumes girls performing traditional dances, The Hexagon, Queen's Walk, Reading, 6 and 8.45.  
**Exhibitions in progress**  
Homage to Barcelona - art and architecture: Hayward Gallery, South Bank, SE1; Mon to Wed 10 to 8, Thurs to Sat 10 to 6, Sun 12 to 6 (ends Feb 23).  
Contemporary Japanese Sculpture: Barbican Centre, EC2; Tues to Sat 10 to 7, Sun 12 to 6, closed Mon (ends Feb 16).  
Kait One, Part One - historic and contemporary knitting: Victoria & Albert Museum, South Kensington, SW7; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.50, Sun 2.30 to 5.50, closed Fri (ends Summer).

### The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,967



- ACROSS**
- Jack has little brothers around entrance (6)
  - Extended sound range of river battle (8)
  - To some extent that's not relevant outside Maine (8)
  - Two pounds easily convertible (6)
  - Counterfeit money receiver put in prison (8)
  - See in our islands a pupil in comprehensive (6)
  - On a car, it could provide protection against the weather (8)
  - Layman, by the sound of it (4)
  - Active agent investing capital in Russia (9)
  - Wrong time for George 1 to interrupt victory celebration (8)
  - Bear round Los Angeles is fair game (4-2)
  - Reserve ready for the decider perhaps (3,5)
  - The Spanish pilgrim from Mecca returned as a prophet (6)
  - The time, they say, for grief (9)
  - Northern town redeveloped, none the less on left (2,6)
  - Good order for a Scots tailor? (6)
- DOWN**
- You can, by dancing about, show cheerfulness (8)
  - Upset about change (8)
  - Stop person outside getting a look (9)
  - Saint listed oddly as March the first (6,9)
  - Contents of cake to do in a frying-pan (7)
  - Give Tom a drink - it shows approval (6,2)
  - Triumph beneath worn flag (3,5)
  - I'm afraid we entered into a second exchange (9)
  - On a trip, notes are read aloud, in the main (4,4)
  - In time, I look up 'Menhir' (8)
  - Alas, one's unfortunately confined to certain times (8)
  - Free ball affords relief (8)
  - Greeting universally bad weather forecast (3,4)

### Solution to Puzzle No 16,966



**Anniversaries**  
Births: Thomas Campion, composer, London, 1567; Charles Darwin, Shrewsbury, 1809; Abraham Lincoln, 16th President of the USA 1861-65; Hodgeville, Kentucky, 1809; George Meredith, novelist, Portsmouth, 1828; Max Beckmann, expressionist painter, Leipzig, 1884.  
Deaths: Lady Jane Grey, Queen of England, July 9-19, 1553, executed, London, 1554; Immanuel Kant, philosopher, Konigsberg (Kaliningrad) 1804; Alice Langtry, Monte Carlo, 1929.  
Today is Ash Wednesday - the first day of Lent.

### Books - hardback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week.  
**Damaged Goods**, Cults and Heroes reappraised, by Julie Burchill (Century, £8.95)  
**English Classical Scholarship**, Historical Reflections on Bentley, Porson and Housman, by C.O. Brink (James Clarke, £11.95)  
**Instead of God**, A Pragmatic Reconsideration of Beliefs and Values, by James Hemming (Marion Boyars, £12.95)  
**Louis XIV's Versailles**, by Guy Walton (Viking, £16.95)  
**Selling Hitler**, The Story of the Hitler Diaries, by Robert Harris (Faber, £10.95)  
**The Knight in History**, by Frances Gies (Hale, £12.95)  
**The Normans and the Norman Conquest**, by R. Allen Brown (Boydell & Brewer, £19.50)  
**The Spanish Ulcer**, A History of the Peninsular War, by David Gates (Allen & Unwin, £15)  
**Winter in the Morning**, A Young Girl's Life in the Warsaw Ghetto and Beyond, by Janina Bauman (Virago, £8.95)

### The pound

	Bank	Bank
Australia \$	2.14	2.14
Canada \$	24.40	24.40
Denmark kr	72.18	68.20
France F	6.54	6.54
Germany M	1.92	1.92
Italy Lira	208.00	208.00
Japan Yen	163.00	163.00
Netherlands Gld	2.33	2.33
Norway Kr	10.85	10.85
Portugal Escudo	200.00	200.00
South Africa Rd	3.35	3.35
Spain Ptas	166.67	166.67
Switzerland Fr	2.00	2.00
Yugoslavia Dnr	14.63	14.63

Rates for small denomination bank notes only as supplied by Barclays Bank PLC.  
Retail Price Index: 378.8  
The FT Index closed down 3.9 at 1191.4.

### Roads

Wales and West MS: Only two lanes on both carriageways at Weston-super-Mare between junctions 21 (A370 Weston) and 22 (B3133 Clevedon). MS: carriageway reduced to one lane northbound at Taunton. A5 Roadworks on the Bexington to Corwen road at Pentrefelas and Meardy Bridge, Cwyd.  
The North: M1: Contraflow at junction 32 (M18 interchange) on the southbound carriageway for bridge repairs. M6: Blacow Bridge (M6 interchange): Inside lane closed on both carriageways for construction of new motorway link on the M61 at Walton Summit. A19: Fencing work S of Merton flyover and construction of new slip road between A19 and B1432.

### Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Opposition motion on Government economic policy and unemployment; opposed private business; various Scottish housing motions.  
Debate on trade with China, on case for changing UK parliamentary and democratic system, and on whether Royal Military School of Music should move from Kneller Hall to Deal.  
Scotland: M74: Northbound carriageway closed N of access to Blackwood; contraflow on southbound. Edinburgh city centre: The Pleasance closed between Cowgate and East Adam Street; delays over the next few months. A86: Southbound inside lane closed at the Hagg Junction to Castley; extreme care required at Hagg Junction.  
Information supplied by AA.

### Snow Reports

	Depth (cm)	Conditions	Off	Runs to resort	Weather (6pm)	°C
ANDORRA	130 205	good	varied	fair	clear	-4
Austria	High wind, thin worn patches					
AUSTRIA	120 220	fair	crust	fair	fog	-21
Kitzbuehl	60 70	good	powder	fair	fine	-9
Sölden	New powder on hard base	good	varied	good	fine	-11
FRANCE	120 370	good	varied	good	fine	-11
Val Thorens	125 370	good	varied	good	fine	-20
ITALY	150 200	good	heavy	good	fine	-15
Switzerland	140 220	good	crust	good	fine	-12
Grindelwald	50 100	good	varied	good	fine	-5
St Moritz	30 120	good	varied	fair	sun	-12
Gstaad	130 150	good	varied	good	cloud	-21
Sasse Fes	140 300	good	crust	good	fair	-4
Verbier	Good now but bitterly cold					

In the above reports, slopes by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain. L refers to lower slopes and U to upper, and A to artificial. Tuesday's figures.

### Weather forecast

A ridge of high pressure will persist in the E, frontal troughs will approach the W.

6 am to midnight  
London, SE, central S, E, NW, central N, NE England, East Angles, Midlands, Channel to coast: Light, slight showers. Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Central Highlands: Rather cloudy, a few light snow showers. Wind SE moderate; max temp 10 (9F).  
SW England, Wales, Isle of Man, SW, NW Scotland, Argyll: Rather cloudy, outbreaks of rain, sleet and snow in places later, drifting snow on high ground; wind SE fresh or strong; max temp 4C (39F).  
Northern Ireland: Cloudy, sleet or snow in afternoon with snow turning to rain in places; wind S strong to gale; cold max temp 4C (39F).  
Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Mostly dry in central and E areas but cold with widespread snow overnight, severe in places; snow in afternoon with snow in parts of the W; windy with drifting of lying snow in places.

Sun Rise:	7:21 am	Sun Sets:	5:10 pm
Moon rise:	8:05 pm	Moon sets:	9:23 pm

First quarter: February 16

### Lighting-up time

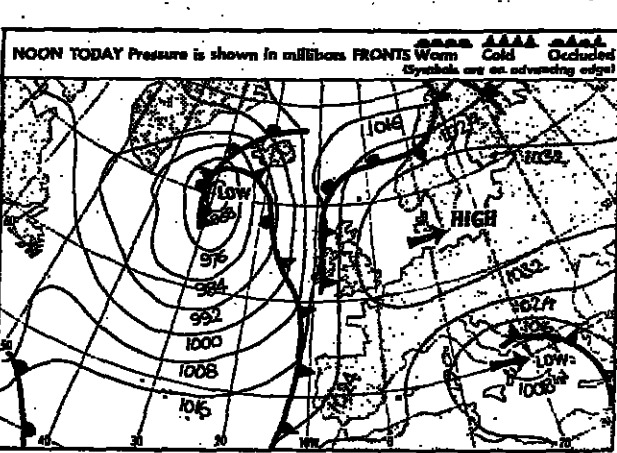
London 5.40 pm to 6.49 am  
Bristol 5.50 pm to 6.59 am  
Manchester 5.40 pm to 7.15 am  
Birmingham 5.40 pm to 7.02 am  
Belfast 6.05 pm to 7.07 am

### Yesterday

Temperature at midday yesterday: C. Celsius, F. Fahrenheit, S. sun.  
Belfast C 4.9 F 40.8  
Birmingham C 1.34 F 54.4  
Bristol C 1.34 F 54.4  
Cardiff C 1.34 F 54.4  
Edinburgh C 1.34 F 54.4  
Glasgow C 1.34 F 54.4  
Liverpool C 1.34 F 54.4  
London C 1.34 F 54.4  
Manchester C 1.34 F 54.4  
Newcastle C 1.34 F 54.4  
Nottingham C 1.34 F 54.4  
Oxford C 1.34 F 54.4  
Plymouth C 1.34 F 54.4  
Reading C 1.34 F 54.4  
Sheffield C 1.34 F 54.4  
Southampton C 1.34 F 54.4  
Stoke-on-Trent C 1.34 F 54.4  
Tottenham C 1.34 F 54.4  
Wolverhampton C 1.34 F 54.4  
Wrexham C 1.34 F 54.4

### Portfolio

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### High Tides

Location	AM	PM
London Bridge	3.40	7.40
Aberdeen	3.27	4.32
Abermouth	3.25	4.33
Cardiff	3.12	4.28
Dover	3.05	4.23
Edinburgh	2.58	4.18
Falmouth	2.53	4.13
Glasgow	2.48	4.08
Hull	2.43	4.03
London	2.38	3.98
Liverpool	2.33	3.93
Manchester	2.28	3.88
Nottingham	2.23	3.83
Oxford	2.18	3.78
Reading	2.13	3.73
Sheffield	2.08	3.68
Southampton	2.03	3.63
Stoke-on-Trent	1.98	3.58
Tottenham	1.93	3.53
Wolverhampton	1.88	3.48
Wrexham	1.83	3.43

Winds on tide: 1.34 at 2.23, 4.1

### Around Britain

Location	Sun Rain	Max	Min
East Coast	4.1	2.35	bright
Birmingham	4.5	1.34	sun
Bristol	0.5	1.34	sun
Cardiff	1.5	1.34	sun
Edinburgh	4.5	0.02	32 sun

### England and Wales

Location	Sun Rain	Max	Min
Birmingham	4.1	2.35	sun
Bristol	4.5	1.34	sun
Cardiff	1.5	1.34	sun
Edinburgh	4.5	0.02	32 sun

### Abroad

Location	Sun Rain	Max	Min
Algeria	3.37	10.0	1.0
Alexandria	1.17	10.0	1.0
Amman	1.17	10.0	1.0
Antwerp	1.17	10.0	1.0
Athens	1.17	10.0	1.0
Bahia	1.17	10.0	1.0
Bangkok	1.17	10.0	1.0
Barcelona	1.17	10.0	1.0
Bombay	1.17	10.0	1.0
Buenos Aires	1.17	10.0	1.0
Calcutta	1.17	10.0	1.0
Cairo	1.17	10.0	1.0
Cardiff	1.17	10.0	1.0
Chennai	1.17	10.0	1.0
Copenhagen	1.17	10.0	1.0
Dublin	1.17	10.0	1.0
Frankfurt	1.17	10.0	1.0
Glasgow	1.17	10.0	1.0
Hamburg	1.17	10.0	1.0
Helsinki	1.17	10.0	1.0
London	1.17	10.0	1.0
Lyons	1.17	10.0	1.0
Madrid	1.17	10.0	1.0
Moscow	1.17	10.0	1.0
Paris	1.17	10.0	1.0
Rome	1.17	10.0	1.0
Stockholm	1.17	10.0	1.0
Toronto	1.17	10.0	1.0
Warsaw	1.17	10.0	1.0
Washington	1.17	10.0	1.0
Zurich	1.17	10.0	1.0

سكزا من الاصل